The Centre Reporter.

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SILVER WON EASY

A JOINT DEBATE IN WHICH THE GOLD BUG IS SKINNED.

Judge Furst Discusses the Financial Question with Hon. Mortimer Whitehead and Every Argument the Goldite Puts Forth is Refuted.—The Large Audience Goes Wild.

A joint debate on the finance question was held last Thursday evening in the auditorium building, in Grange Park, with Judge A. O. Furst, of Bellefonte, advocating the gold side of the question, and Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, upholding the platform as adopted at Chicago.

It was a signal victory for free silver and every statement made by Judge Furst was refuted by Mr. Whitehead, and substantiated with official records and reports.

When the programme for the week was arranged by the Grangers, Wednesday was designated as Republican day, and their speakers, Hon. C. Stuart Pattison, and Hon. Jerome Carty spoke in favor of the gold standard and tried to convince their audiences that no change should be desired in this time of low prices and general depression.

Thursday was set apart as the day for the Democratic speakers. Hon. De Witt C. De Witt and Hon. Mortimer Whitehead were billed for addresses, and made great inroads in the arguments set forth by the speakers of the day before, refuting the statements made, and convinced many people that the demonetization of silver was responsible for the present conditions.

Fearful of the arguments put forth by the Democratic speakers and with the hope that his last cause could at least be bolstered up a little Republican county chairman Gray had bills freely distributed around the ground announcing that Judge Furst would reply in the evening to the facts put forth in the afternoon. This was out of accord with the arrangements of the grange, but it was insisted upon by prominent Republicans. Not to be outdone, chairman Spangler arranged that Mr. Whitehead should respond to the remarks of Judge Furst. Judge Furst is the crack speaker of Centre county on the gold question. He has delivered several addresses upon the gold standard but it was always before an audience of his own party, and every argument put forth would be set down as undisputed evidence that free silver was a farce. The other side of the question was never discussed or heard.

The auditorium was packed to its utmost, many being compelled to remain outside. The debate was opened by Judge Furst. He discussed that time-worn issue, tariff, and finally made a crack at free silver, and his Republican hearers went wild. When Judge Furst finished Mr. Whitehead stepped forward. Hardly had he begun his address before the gold bugs in the audience began hissing and making a demonstration. They couldn't stand facts and wouldn't hear to them. The audience was well behaved throughout Judge Furst's address and he was listened to throughout. The Judge and other sensible Republicans promptly stepped forth and asked the gold bugs to accord Mr. Whitehead the same treatment that he had received from the free silver part of the audience and the disorder subsided.

Judge Furst made his first point, when he said, "I am a Republican, a Republican from principle," to which Mr. Whitehead replied: "I am a Republican, a Lincoln Republican. I had a gun on my shoulder fighting for my country when I became of age. My first ballot was cast for Lincoln when he was elected the second time. I am a Lincoln Republican because Lincoln believed in the silver money in our constitution. Speaking of the great war debt, Lincoln said, 'God has placed in our Western mountains the pure white metal which industrious Americans will dig out to pay this great debt! Republicans now repudiate President Lincoln and say 'Gold! Gold! Gold!"

Judge Furst spoke of the patriotism of the soldier in defending his country and his flag. Turning to Judge Furst, Mr. Whitehead said to him: "I was a soldier, and proud of it. Were you a soldier? Where were you at that time? Mr. Furst turned whiter in the face than a silver dollar at this sally of Mr. Whitehead, and the audience went wild at the Judge's discomfiture. Continuing Mr. Whitehead said: "Yes it is time the soldier fought for his country and his flag, and they are still fighting for the flag and the money of the constitution, and against the British flag and the British gold financial system which has destroyed her agriculture and made paupers of her laboring people. The state of Kansas has more old soldiers and more pensioners within her borders than any other state in the Union. Kansas gave 82,000 Republican majority for President Harrison eight years ago, all of which has been wiped out for several years by old soldiers and others who believe in more money and less misery, and at the November election she will roll up a larger majority than ever for the new Lincoln, (Bryan,) who is once more leading the plain people on to victory."

Mr. Furst assailed De Witt C. De Witt for being a 30-day convert since the Chicago convention, and that he was nominated at the Allentown convention which endorsed gold. De Witt never in his life was a gold bug. He so stated from the platform in the auditorium in Mr. Furst's presence, and had publicly advocated free silver for over twenty years. Further, every body knows that De Witt was not at Allentown, and was not nominated by that convention. He was nominated at Harrisburg which convention proclaimed for free silver and the Chicago platform.

Judge Furst made the statement that Mexico, on a free silver basis, the industries were not prosperous. in reply to which Mr. Whitehead stated "Mexico is prosperous. I saw a letter only a few days since received by a citizen of Pennsylvania from his brother who is engaged in business in Mexico, in which he said that he hoped that the United States would stay on a gold basis two or three years more, as in that time he could make his pile, and could then come home and live at ease. Contrast England with Mexico. Queen Victoria in her last message to Parliament, used these words: 'The depression among our agricultural and laboring classes still remains among us beyond all precedent.' We have been told for years that we must have a high tariff to protect us against the pauper laborers of England, Germany, and other European countries. All these countries have been on a gold basis for years, and it is this gold basis that has made them paupers. Are we ready to make paupers of our farmers and laborers by voting the Republican ticket, the platform of which advocates this year "the maintenance of the present gold standard?"

Judge Furst charged all the hard times from 1892 to the present time upon the Democratic party, and stated that during Harrison's administration and for many years before we had a long period of unexampled prosperity. In answer to which Mr. Whitehead said: "If we were so prosperous up to 1892, why was it that several million Republicans voted for "a change," and put Grover Cleveland in the White House? The Democratic platform of that year promised "relief" and free coinage of silver, but after the election the people found that they had been buncoed, for Grover Cleveland went right over to the gold basis policy of the Republican party, which policy has continued to make the hard times of 1892 still harder. But the rank and file of the Democratic party got on top at the Chicago convention and this year the platform has no straddle plank on the money or any other question."

The Judge brought out the old chestnut of the Mexican dollar and exhibited one of them to the audience, for which he said he had paid 58 cents. In reply to which Mr. Whitehead said: "That was not necessary to go to Mexico for that kind of an object lesson, for we had one much nearer home. That is the Trade dollar. From 1873 to 1883 there were coined in U. S. mints 35,965,924 "Trade" dollars. Each one of these trade dollars contains 420 grains of silver, while our standard dollar contains but 412½ grains or 7½ grains less than the "Trade" dollar. The Trade dollar, as people will remember, goes for only 80 cents. The reason is, the one is our country's legal tender dollar, made so by the law, which regulates the value of all our money, while the other, like the Mexican dollar is not legal tender money and therefore has no law behind it to sustain its value."

Judge Furst made this further well-worn Republican campaign statement, that there were only 8,000,000 silver dollars coined in the U. S. from 1792 to 1873, to show that but little silver was in use and that therefore demonetization of silver in 1873 could have little to do in bringing about hard times and low prices. To which Mr. Whitehead replied, by reading from an official publication of the U. S. Treasury Department of July 1st, 1896, and signed by John G. Carlisle, Secr'y of the Treasury, which government report contains exact facts and figures of all the coinage of the U. S. since we established our mints in 1792. "The total amount of silver dollars (coins of that name,) was from 1792 to 1873, $8,031,238. In addition to this there was in reality coined of *full legal tender silver dollars*, $76,734,664 as proven by the report of Mr. Carlisle, Sec'y of the Treasury before referred to from which I now read as follows: "The silver coins of smaller denomination than $1

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THEIR RECORDS

OUR REPRESENTATIVES WHO VOTED THE PUBLIC MONEY AWAY.

Curtin and Womelsdorf Voted for Every Extravagant Measure or Dodged the Issue.—Monopolies, Increase of Salaries, New Offices, etc., All Endorsed and the Farmer Pays the Bulk.

It is in place now to look up the record of Harry R. Curtin and Phil. E. Womelsdorf, our late assemblymen at Harrisburg. Neither these gentlemen nor their organs or defenders on the stump will refer to their record, because their votes put them in the black list. The Reporter, however, will give the taxpayers of Centre county an instalment below, which shows 'em up, and if their votes are to your liking then vote for these beauties again, if not, then vote for Schofield and Foster in November.

On that most infamous measure, the Standard Oil Company's pipe line bill by which the price of coal oil was almost doubled, Harry Curtin voted "yea" and Phil. Womelsdorf dodged; Womelsdorf was present for we find him voting on another proposition only a brief time before the pipe line bill passed. This bill, in raising the price of oil takes out of the pockets of Centre county families upwards of

$40,000 Annually!

Farmers, mechanics, laborers, how do you like that of Harry and Phil? This $40,000 is additional profit that goes to the Standard monopoly.

On page 2843, Leg. Record, we find Harry and Phil voting to increase the Adj. General's salary, creating two new and useless clerkships, and to increase salary of Banking Commissioner, and page 330, reorganizing Banking Department with new officials, an additional expense of

$17,000 Annually.

On page 2651, we find Phil voting for creating the new and unneeded Department of Agriculture, with supernumeraries, and the places filled by politicians and costs the taxpayers upwards of

$18,000 Annually!

On page 630 we find Harry Curtin voting in favor of creating new and unnecessary Senate and House officers, soft snaps for political loafers and heelers, an extra expense of

$10,000 Each Session!

Womelsdorf again dodged.

On page 3753 we find Harry and Phil voting in favor of creating the new and useless office of Deputy Auditor General, a nice plum, throwing away

$3000 Annually!

On page 3425 we find Harry and Phil voting in favor of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of Public Buildings from $1400 to

$3000 per Year!

On page 1509 on the bill creating Deputy and other new officers for the Department of Internal Affairs, Harry dodged, and the bill throws away to political suckers

$6000 Annually!

On page 160 we find the vote on the famous Bird Book job, which was put out in costly style to grace the libraries of the rich and city folk while not one out of fifty farmers could get one. Harry and Phil voted for it; it's where a member contemptuously remarked, "What's a $100,000." This was a clean

$100,000 Trown Away.

The above is only a sample of how that infamous legislature voted away the people's money. The jobs and steals of that blackest of all sessions amounted to about one million dollars!

And where do we find Harry Curtin whilst all this work was being done? Above you find the answer: He voted to create a horde of new offices when, as all admit, we already have too many office holders who are eating out the substance of the people. He repeatedly voted to raise salaries when they were already too high and should have been lowered.

And where is Phil Womelsdorf found when these outrages were being committed against the people? You also find him voting for creating new offices and raising salaries.

Honest men of Centre county, let the 9th of November be your day of reckoning with Harry and Phil.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

A Letter to a Republican Who Will Vote for Bryan.

The following letter was received by Ex-County Commissioner Henry Campbell, of Ferguson township, who has been a life-long Republican, but this year comes out in support of Bryan and free silver and the relief of the masses. It was written by his brother, I. P. Campbell, Esq., of the firm of Sankey & Campbell, attorneys-at law, Wichita, Kansas, and is of interest on the political situation in Kansas. We publish it in full.

Dear Brother Henry:—

Your letter just received. I was very glad indeed to hear from you. I have been thinking quite seriously for some considerable time of writing to you, prompted somewhat by curiosity to know how you and others in the connection are feeling and proposing to act politically. I have thought about you very often in this connection, and wondered to myself whether it was possible for you, a farmer, depending as you are upon that avocation for a living for yourself and family, to any longer follow the Cleveland, Sherman, McKinley outfit.

I congratulate you most heartily on the political condition as revealed by your letter. You express my views also, in regard to the action with the Populists. There was a difference of opinion among the Populists in the west as to the best time of holding our national convention, whether before or after the Democratic convention. Most of us believe with you, that the majority sentiment in the Chicago convention, which captured it, stole bodily the Populist platform. But we are not jealous out here, and are so very anxious to get results, that we care but little through what organization or under what name they are gotten.

I have never yet called myself a Democrat, but in view of the platform of the present Democratic convention, and the sentiments and convictions of its nominee for President, I am convinced that I am a full fledged Democrat, and yet none the less a radical Populist.

We Populists in Kansas were very much elated over the nomination of Bryan. In all his speeches now, and all his speeches since 1892 he has preached nothing but Populism. This same doctrine now becomes western Democracy. And so I say we care little about the name.

I met Mr. Bryan, and heard him make a great speech in Topeka in July 1893, at the first silver state convention held in Kansas. I was a delegate. Mr. Bryan is an able man, a clean man morally, and is showing himself to be a very courageous and brave man. For the first time since you and I have been voting, a nominee for President is going out before the people declaring his convictions fearlessly, defending the platform on which he was nominated, and declaring what he will do if elected. Why should it not always be thus? Principally because political parties have conducted their campaigns upon deceitful and hypocritical plans, for the purpose and with the understanding among the leaders, not to enlighten the people, but to mislead and deceive them. The pleas that are now being made by McKinley, John Sherman and Carlisle and their followers, are made for the purpose of exciting the selfishness and prejudice of certain classes, and of deceiving them into a support which can only result in the further enslavement of the masses in the interest of a class. For example, they are pleading for the support of the old soldier. McKinley tells him that there is now a more important issue to fight for than that for which he did fight, namely, the honor and integrity of the nation. This is all bosh, pure catch trap to deceive the voter. How comes the honor of the nation to be involved? Who is threatening it? What obligations does this nation have to meet or the individual citizen either, that cannot be honorably met with that which is declared to be the money of the nation? But I must desist or I will be writing you a political speech.

The issue is now clearly drawn. It is simply this: Shall money be made scarcer and dearer, or shall it be made plenty and cheaper? On this proposition alone all the people will be arrayed, and upon it alone will the election of the next President hinge. If people will follow their interests, ninety five per cent. of them will be arrayed on the side of cheaper money. The balance, representing Wall Street, the National Banks, and trusts and combines will be on the other side. If the latter outfit win in this campaign, they will do so by inducing by intimidation, the use of money, etc., and controlling about fifty per cent. of the voters against their interests and against their judgment.

I read in this mornings paper the action of the Democratic party of your state. They have certainly acted wisely and well. They have united the Bryan Democracy and the Bryan Populism, and by so doing may be able to carry the great state of Pennsylvania; and this brings me to say, that I would love dearly well to make fifteen or twenty speeches in Pennsylvania, in Centre and adjoining counties during this campaign. My choice and my fort is talking to the farmers. I would like to make a few speeches in such towns as Bellefonte, Tyrone, Centre Hall, etc. I think I could clearly demonstrate two propositions; first, that the Populists are, and always have been right on the financial question. Secondly. That there is nothing but a name between the Populists and the Bryan Democrats today. In view of what your state Democracy has just done, it would make such a line of argument easy and also convincing.

Yes, the Democracy at Chicago stole the Populist platform, but while they stole it, they did not carry it away. Consequently the Populists in national convention did not deviate one iota from former declarations, but in declaring their well established convictions, found themselves in perfect accord with the Democracy. We are not for Sewall out here, but are for Watson. But in order to get united action, we permitted the Democrats to name the electors. But they are bound to cast their vote for the man for Vice President who has the most votes in the college. I was opposed to this, as were many others, but the majority seemed to think it was about the only thing to do, as the Democrats in state convention endorsed our entire state ticket.

Of course we people out here think, or have thought that there was no hope of carrying Pennsylvania, and it is not worth while spending money or time in that direction. But it may look otherwise to you people on the ground. At any rate it might pay to carry some of the congressional districts, even if we could not carry the state. We will carry Kansas beyond any question, for Bryan from twenty-five to forty thousand.

Now brother, I am deeply in earnest about this matter. Indeed I have come to the conclusion, that if the gold standard outfit can carry this election, when the issue is clearly drawn, that the party of the masses is at an end. That very rapidly the great laboring mass of people of this country will give up all hope of being anything else than tenants. Or in other words, hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we cannot break the combination now, you and I will never live to see it broken, in my judgment.

The farmers of Kansas last year produced between three and four hundred million bushels of corn. It has virtually been worth nothing to them. Corn is now worth but 10 cents, and if we did not have a railroad fight by which the freights are considerably reduced, it would not be worth more than 6 cents. How long can farmers retain their farms under such conditions? Especially in the west, upon the prosperity of the farmers depends every other avocation or industry. We have good corn this year. The present estimate is three hundred million bushels.

Sept. 11, 1896. I. P. CAMPBELL,
Wichita, Kansas.

BRYAN'S TOUR

BIG CROWDS RECEIVE HIM AT EVERY POINT.

The New Lincoln Confident of Being Elected.—Missouri Will Surely Vote for Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Mr. Bryan's visit to Washington has unquestionably been productive of a good effect upon his prospects. A severe rain storm curtailed his speech, but nothing could curtail the enthusiasm of more than 25,000 people who heard the little he had an opportunity to say. That enthusiasm will be felt during the rest of the campaign in a number of states, for, in addition to the large number from the surrounding states, there were men in the audience from as far away as Alabama, who had come to Washington solely to hear Mr. Bryan's speech. While in Washington, Mr. Bryan had conferences with Chairman Faulkner, of the Congressional Committee, Senator Gorman, and a number of other Democrats of national prominence. Most of these gentlemen accompanied him to Baltimore and took part in the meetings he addressed in that city, afterwards returning with him to Washington, where he spent Sunday and last night quietly resting. Mr. Bryan is standing the strain of almost constant speaking remarkably well. He expresses himself as being pleased with the progress of the campaign, and is perfectly confident that he will be elected; also that the next House of Representatives will have a good working silver majority. It will be remembered that the Senate is already strongly for silver.

The story that the big ship builders were afraid to bid on the three battleships authorized by the last Congress, because of the probability that the free coinage of silver would go into effect before they would get their money, went the way of all the rest of the stories started to hinder the growth of silver sentiment. Every shipbuilder in the country with a plant big enough to do the work, put in a bid for one or more of the battleships, and the work of building them was secured by the Cramps, of Philadelphia; the Newport News Co., of Va., and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, each concern to build one, at an aggregate price of $8,919,950. The torpedo boats authorized to be built by the last Congress were also eagerly bid for.

Missouri is one of the states that our enthusiastic gold-bugs are fond of claiming for McKinley. How much foundation there is for such a claim is shown by reports received at Bryan headquarters in Washington, from the Democratic State Committee, of Missouri, based upon a careful poll of a portion of the state and estimates by town and county committees for the remainder. These reports give the state to Bryan by a majority of 50,000 and show that the Democrats will carry every Congressional district except two. If other McKinley claims are not better based, the apostle of gold will be playing in extraordinary luck if he carries a dozen states.

"I believe," said Mr. G. W. L. Brown, a well-known Indiana lawyer, "that Indiana will surprise the Republicans in a way they will hardly relish on Nov. 3rd. My belief is that Bryan will lead McKinley in the state by at least 30,000 votes. It is the silliest sort of nonsense to talk about the silver cause weakening in the west. The statement is made by people whose wish is father to the thought. In my locality it is growing more popular all the time; every day witnesses fresh accessions to our ranks, and no silver men are going over to the gold camp. The third ticket cannot be operated as a decoy duck in Indiana."

Dr. Y. R. Parks, of California, has this to say of the Republican claims of carrying that state for McKinley: "I have not the slightest doubt that California will give Bryan at least 20,000 majority. The letter of Jesse Grant, son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, declaring for the Chicago platform, that I see has been widely copied in the Eastern press, is a fair reflex of the dominant feeling in California."

Mr. George P. Chinn, a son of Col. Jack Chinn, the noted Kentucky politician, and himself prominent among the younger Democrats of the state, is so certain that Kentucky will go for Bryan that he is now in Washington on his bridal tour. He said: "There can be no doubt of the result, and any man who is at all cognizant of the situation and is not warped by prejudice, will agree that Democratic victory is certain. The silver forces are confident and have a nearly perfect organization."

The Democrats smiled when the news came that Chauncey Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad and general representative of the Vanderbilt millions, was to take the stump in Illinois next month for McKinley and the gold standard. The more of the Depew brand that Boss Hanna puts on the stump for his candidate, the more votes Bryan will get.

There are more Democratic clubs in existence today, by several thousand, than ever before, and the coming National Convention of Clubs at St. Louis, which will, it is expected, be attended by both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall, will eclipse any gathering of the kind ever held before.

Talk of the Town.

Damp weather set in on Tuesday forenoon. Sunday night came near having a frost; fall is at the door.

Dealer Samuel Slack had a car load of cows for shipment on Tuesday; he succeeds in buying up a car load about every two weeks with the assistance of James Spangler.

The storm Saturday night blew many apples from the trees and upset a number of tents on the picnic ground.

Noah Ream, who came a sharp game with bogus checks over a half dozen Bellefonte business men, is still among the missing. The sum realized by him is said to be $800.

A charter has been granted for a Rebersburg water company. The village already had two private companies from away back. The one company piped water from the east end of its street down to near the hotel; the other conveyed water from the west end to near the terminus of the first mentioned. Whether it is intended the newly chartered company shall absorb the two old ones, we have not learned.

Sure Cure for Diphtheria.

The London Lancet, an excellent authority, says: A few years ago, when diptheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception—that is, he put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water, and, on the sulphur becoming well mixed, he gave it as a gargle, and in 10 minutes the patient was out of danger, as brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it, and, in extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur thro a quill into the throat and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diptheria. Or, if the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of the brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

None of the big dailies of the goldite side made mention of the joint discussion on the silver question, at last week's picnic, between Judge Furst and Hon. Mortimer Whitehead; the Pittsburg Post was the only daily that gave a report of the debate. The victory for silver was so decisive that the gold organs kept mum.

Ira C. Mitchell, esq., is one of the ablest and best posted champions of the free coinage of silver, in this state, and he is doing the cause valuable service by constantly speaking before big audiences all the time.

From all parts of the county continue to come the most flattering reports for the success of Bryan and the entire ticket. The "silver craze" is spreading.

The Democracy of this county never had a cleaner ticket in the field, not a man on it who is not eminently qualified for the office he is running for.

Albert Lynche's American Girl.

Albert Lynch, the famous French artist, is said to have given us a new and distinctive type of "American girl" in a picture completed after his return from a recent extended visit to this country. His characterization of young American womanhood is exceedingly interesting and attractive—the conception of a critical student, and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynch was commissioned by "The Ladies' Home Journal" to portray the "American girl" as he saw her, and his picture will be reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

THE STACK BEHIND THE BARN.

September is here with the ripened seeds,
And the homely smell of the autumn weeds;
My heart goes back to a vanished day,
And I am again a boy at play
In the stack behind the barn.

Dear memory of the old home-farm;
The hedge-rows fencing the crops from harm,
The cows, too heavy with milk for haste,
The barnyard, yellow with harvest waste,
And the stack behind the barn.

Dear, dear, dear, the old garden smell,
Sweet William and phlox that I loved so well,
And the seeding mint, and the sage turned gray,
But dearer the smell of the tumbled hay
In the stack behind the barn.

In the side of the stack we made our nest,
And there was the playhouse we loved the best.
A thicket of golden-rod bending and bright,
Filled us with glory and hid us from sight
In the stack behind the barn.

Then, when the stack, with the year, ran low,
And our frosty, morning cheeks were aglow,
When time had forgotten the dropping leaves,
What joy to jump from the barn's wide eaves
To the stack behind the barn.

O, childhood years! Your heedless feet
Have slipped away with how much that's sweet!
But dreams and memory master you,
Till the make-believe of life is through
I still may play as the children do
In the stack behind the barn.
—Charles G. D. Roberts in Truth.

BROWNING'S BOOKKEEPER.

"Arthur," said Mr. Luther Browning, of the firm of Browning, Burgess & Co., to his only son, who had just entered the office. "Johnstone's ill—very ill, with the typhoid fever. You will have to take charge of the books for a day or two, until I can get some one else."

The young gentleman addressed shrugged his shoulders, without replying, and then seated himself in an arm-chair by the table, and took up the morning paper.

But the old gentleman—Mr. Browning—was a widower of fifty-five, and that's considered old, now-a-days, you know—didn't seem satisfied with this mute reception of affairs, over which he had been fretting for nearly two hours before his son's arrival, and after fidgeting about in his chair for a few moments, he broke out with:

"I declare it's trying—the luck I have with my bookkeepers. There was Tom Tilton, who swore by his honor that he'd stay by me for years if I'd give him the situation, and then went flirting off to California at the end of six months. Then came that rascal, Ware, who deserted me just at the end of the year, and left the books in a hubbub. Since I've had Lane, and Fulton, and Dick Andrews—luckless scamps, every one of them. And now Johnstone's sick, and"—

"Oh, well, father, don't fret," said Arthur, looking up, nervously from his paper. "Of course, it's not Johnstone's fault that he's ill. Here, I will write an advertisement which will come out in the morning, and you'll have applicants enough for the situation before the week is out. And until you get some one, I'll take charge of the books. Only don't scold and worry."

So the young man wrote out an advertisement, and sent it to the publishing office. In the course of the next day there were several applications for the situation, but Mr. Browning, being somewhat particular, and knowing the books were in good hands, was not suited. But on the third morning, a lady called at the store and asked to see the proprietor. She was directed to the office, which was in the rear of the salesroom, and where sat Mr. Browning. That gentleman rose at her entrance.

The lady introduced herself as an applicant for the situation of bookkeeper. As she spoke, she threw aside her veil. Mr. Browning glanced earnestly at the young and pretty face thus revealed, and Arthur, after a glance in the same direction, left his desk and walked to a window near by.

She had never been regularly employed in the business, she said, but she had assisted her uncle, who was a merchant, and kept his own books, and she thought herself capable of assuming the situation and giving satisfaction. She could also give satisfactory references, she believed. Mr. Browning seemed pleased by the lady's manner, and at the end of the interview requested her to call again at the last of the week, before which time he would call on the persons she had referred him to.

"There," said he, rubbing his hands, a way he had of expressing pleasure. "There, Arthur, I've a presentiment that there is the right one, at last. Quite an odd idea for us, isn't it? having a lady bookkeeper."

"Yes," Arthur said, going to his desk again and falling to writing vigorously.

During the next day Mr. Browning satisfied himself that the young lady's character was unexceptionable, and when she called at the appointed time the situation was given to her.

The next Monday morning she commenced work. At first she required some little assistance, which Arthur gave her, very courteously, and after that she went on alone. Mr. Browning "kept an eye on her" for a day or two, as he expressed it, and then rubbed his hands again and nodded approvingly. Really, that gentleman's satisfaction seemed intense. He had a habit of sitting before the table with a paper across his knees, and his eyes fixed, thoughtfully, on the new bookkeeper. He never missed an opportunity of speaking with her, and always smiled graciously when he addressed her. Perhaps it was because the lady herself always smiled when she spoke; and, by the way, her smile was very pleasant, and revealed a row of teeth as white as milk. She was very industrious, too much so, Mr. Browning thought, and ventured to ask her, one day, if she were not wearying herself.

"No," she said, "she was used to steady labor."

But one morning Mr. Browning entered the office to miss the thoughtful face with its smooth hair, at the desk in the corner. Miss Harding had not come in, and it was not long before a little boy called, to say that she was ill.

"Oh, dear," said Mr. Browning, fidgeting about, when he was told of it, "I am really sorry: I wish you'd step round to her boarding place, and see how she is, Arthur—if it's anything serious."

Arthur was engaged in reading, and though he nodded and said: "Yes, father," pleasantly enough, he didn't seem to be in a hurry to start, and after watching him a few minutes, Mr. Browning put on his hat and went on the errand himself. He hadn't walked more than half a dozen blocks, however, before the young gentleman sprang up, and giving a hasty peep at the mirror, grasped his cap and started into the street.

Mr. Browning rang the bell at Miss Harding's boarding-house, and was shown into the parlor, where he awaited the lady's appearance. She entered in a little while, looking sweetly, in a morning wrapper of white muslin, with a tiny bow of scarlet ribbon at the throat and waist. Her employer was not a man much given to complimenting ladies, but he certainly made Miss Harding a very pretty speech on her taste in dress. She received it with a slight smile and quiet bow, as if it were a matter of course—something she was quite accustomed to. Her indisposition was nothing more than a headache, she said, in answer to his inquiries, but it had been very severe all night, and she felt hardly able to attend to business that day.

"Quite right, quite right," Mr. Browning said. "He never wished her to exert herself when she was not quite well. He had noticed her looking pale for a day or two; she must not overwork herself."

His face was quite flushed with earnestness, and Miss Harding gave him an odd look from under her long lashes as he spoke. Suddenly the door was thrown open, and Mr. Arthur Browning was announced. On entering, that young gentleman started, and opened his eyes very wide at the sight of his father, while Mr. Browning, senior, expressed as much surprise and more confusion. Miss Mary Harding blushed, as she gave Arthur her pretty hand. But after a few explanations, the three got along very well together, though Arthur was rather more quiet and thoughtful than usual. The gentlemen did not stay long, however, and as they were on their way to the store again, Mr. Browning observed, suddenly:

"A very nice girl, Arthur."

"Yes," Arthur assented heartily, and then blushed up to his handsome eyes, but his father was too busy with his own thoughts to notice it.

"I admire her very much," said Mr. Browning. "Ahem—in fact, Arthur, I have thought of making her my wife, if she would aoccept me."

"What! You marry Mary Harding?" exclaimed Arthur, excitedly, and then he curled his lips as if in derision.

"Really," Arthur, I had no thought that you would take it so," said the elder gentleman, apparently somewhat hurt. "Why do you really object to my marrying this young lady?"

"Yes, father, I seriously and emphatically object, and if you value my love and respect, you will give up the idea," and unlinking his arm from his father's the young gentleman separated from him at the door of the store.

"O dear!" said Mr. Browning, alone in his office; "how proud Arthur is! He considers such a marriage beneath me, I suppose, but the girl is intelligent and well educated, and I think there would not be much sacrificed. She came of good family, too. Perhaps Arthur will change his mind. I'll do all I can to overcome his prejudices. I think the trouble is, that he doesn't appreciate her. They must get better acquainted."

And forthwith it seemed to be the first and most important thought of Mr. Browning's mind, to get Arthur in Miss Harding's company. He invented every possible way to draw her out before him, but he often found it no easy matter, for the young lady seemed as shy of Arthur as Arthur did of her.

Matters were in this state—and Mr. Browning fretted over them very much—when Miss Harding informed him one evening that she should like to work until ten o'clock at night. He consented, supposing that she had sufficient reason for the request, but it was not until the hour arrived for him to go home—for he never spent his evenings at the store—that he happened to recollect that it would be unsafe for her to go home alone.

"I hate to trouble you, Arthur," he said, privately to his son, "but it would not be right to allow her to be out so late alone, and the evenings are getting so cold now, that I don't like to be out with my rheumatism, though I would go rather than she should be alone."

"O well, father, I'll go, of course. Don't fret; I'll see her home," said Arthur, amiably.

"Arthur's a good boy," said Mr. Browning to himself, as he walked the length of the long salesroom. "I've no doubt that it's quite a sacrifice for him to make, but he made it without any wry face. Yes, a very good boy."

Mr. Browning—dear, honest, blinded man—listen to me. After you had gone your son jumped up from his chair where you left him reading, tossed his book helter-skelter behind a table, ran across the room to where pretty Mary Harding was sitting, and taking her up, arm-chair and all, carried her to a place before the fire, and put a screen between her and the gaslight. Then he dragged a stool up before her desk and fell to writing. In less than an hour the work was done, for he was fresh and earnest, and she had been suffering all day with a headache. Then he brought her overshoes—how did he know where she kept them? I'm sure you couldn't have told—put them on for her, wrapped her in her shawl, tied her pretty rigolette beneath her dimpled chin, and finally tucked her little hand beneath his arm, and marched down the street in the direction of her home. What! you won't listen?—actually walking away while I am talking! O, you obstinate old bat! Well, would you have been convinced if you had been awake and heard Arthur come softly into the house at half-past three?

One day, in the latter part of November, Mr. Browning's bookkeeper didn't make her appearance as usual. Nobody seemed to know the reason. At last Arthur came in.

"Arthur," said the old gentleman, where can Mary be?"

He had lately taken to calling her by her Christian name.

"I believe she is at the Tremont House!"

"At the Tremont House?"

"Yes," replied the young gentleman, taking up a newspaper. "She became my wife last evening, and you won't see her here any more. Johnstone is well now and will be in in the morning."

"O, you scamp, you rascal! I thought you were at your club rooms all night."

There, Mr. Browning! now will you believe what I told you?

CAN LEAP THIRTY FEET.

The Kangaroo is a Remarkable Animal in Many Particulars.

Leather made from the skin of the kangaroo is one of the new products in the leather line. It is soft, strong, and the light grades are particularly well adapted for light summer shoes and for the shoe tops, while the heavier grades will bear more usage than any other leather finished on the grain side. The light skins are made into the finest of brilliant glazed kid and in dull finish for ladies' fine shoes, and the heavy ones are finished for men's fine work. Much of it is crimped and sold for tongue boots. Shoe laces of good qualities are also made of it.

The skin of the kangaroo has a wonderfully muscular fibre, which contributes largely to the strength of the animal, enabling the female to carry their young in their pouch until old enough to take care of themselves, and aiding the kangaroo in his long leaps when in motion.

The animal is a native of Australia and adjacent islands. It is a distinct species and has no counterpart in other countries. There are a great number of families, some scarcely larger than a rat, others of almost gigantic size. The giant kangaroo (Macropus major), the family which furnishes the most valuable skins, was discovered by Capt. Cook about a century ago, at which time it attracted much attention among naturalists.

The natives of Australia call the old males "booma," and are slow to attack them. The "booma" has paws as large as those of a mastiff, though of different shape. His feet are his weapons, and when attacked he is a dangerous antagonist. When raised to his full height his hind legs and tail form a tripod, upon which his body rests, carrying his head as high as that of a man on horseback.

The kangaroo lives upon vegetable food, and roams over the plains of Australia in large flocks. Its teeth are so constructed that it can feed upon roots and live upon barren plains where other animals would starve, and to its destruction of roots is attributed the sterile plains so common in Australia.

When feeding a large male stands at his full height and acts as sentinel, while the balance of the flock lie on their sides and browse. At the slightest approach of danger the sentinel sounds the alarm, and in an instant all are erect upon their hind feet. They leap with their forepaws clasped close to their body, the tail stretched backward, while the powerful thigh muscles are caused suddenly to straighten to the joints, by which act the body flies through the air on a low curve. The ordinary jump is about nine feet, but thirty feet is often made at a leap. When pursued by hunters, and on level ground or on an up-grade, they can out-run the fleetest dog, but down-grade they lose their balance and roll over. The flesh of the kangaroo furnishes excellent food, kangaroo venison being considered a dainty dish, while the tail furnishes an excellent and nutritious soup.—Philadelphia Times.

Home Made Cologne.

For a simple cologne, such as is useful in a large family where the children are fond of helping themselves to "mother's belongings," an excellent formula directs that sixty drops each of oil of lavender, oil of bergamot, oil of lemon and orange flower water, be added to a pint of alcohol. This should be corked and well shaken. It is more fragrant but more expensive if five drops of attar of roses and five of oil of sandal wood be added.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Mexican Method of Using Corn Fodder. Farmers, Don't Move to Town---Food for Lambs.

FERTILIZERS

Fertilizer for gardens: Ammonium sulphate, ten parts; sodium nitrate, fifteen parts; ammonium phosphate, thirty parts; potassium nitrate, forty-five parts. For lawns: Potassium nitrate, thirty parts; sodium nitrate, thirty parts; calcium sulphate, thirty parts; calcium superphosphate, thirty parts. For fruit trees: Potassium chloride, one hundred parts; potassium nitrate, five hundred parts; potassium phosphate, five hundred and seventy parts. Of this mixture, two and a half pounds to be used for one tree.—New York Ledger.

SELF BLEACHING CELERY.

Self-bleaching celery will not endure banking up with earth. It tends to rust in the ground. It must be protected from the sun by boards. Large gross receipts per acre are obtained from celery culture, but it is a very expensive crop to raise. It is a prodigious feeder and requires great quantities of fertilizer. Celery raised on ordinary rich land is tough and stringy and sells very low, if at all. A correspondent of the Florida Agriculturist says that successful grower applies a ton of cotton seed meal to an acre when setting his plants, followed by a ton of high grade complete fertilizer, and later by about 400 pounds of nitrates between the rows. The new method of bleaching by planting so close that the plants touch and crowd each other requires still higher feeding. But truck farming is a business by itself. The ordinary farmer can successfully practice it only after learning it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

FOOD FOR LAMBS.

When the lambs will not eat grain food of any kind give it to them through the ewes. That is, give the ewes a pound of mixed bran and linseed oil meal in equal parts. It will help both, and through the two the cost will be got back with interest and profit. You should get the lambs up to eighty pounds if possible, and it may be done in this way. The writer has taught lambs to eat grain thus: Some oats and corn was ground finely together, and a lamb was caught and held until it was quiet, and then a little of this meal was given in the hand. At first the food had to be put into its mouth and sweetened a little with molasses. After two or three trials in this way the lamb followed its feeder to get its ration, and the others crowded around to see what was doing. Lambs are curious little things, and in this way others got a taste, and very soon it was necessary to get a lot of troughs ready for them. The trouble was over then, and the lambs came on finely. It is easy to get them to eat three or four ounces each, which is enough to begin them. Try some rape seed, the fall kind, or some white globe turnip seed, which will come on quickly.—American Sheep Breeder.

FARMERS, DON'T MOVE TO TOWN.

For a number of years there has been a strong movement of population from the country to the town. Many evils come to agricultural districts because of this practice, while it is doubtful if the town is permanently benefitted or if enough happiness is found in town life to repay those who have long lived in the country for making the change. Men move to town and consume the savings of a lifetime. They sell their farms to former hired men who have proved themselves honest and industrious and who then become farm owners, but incur a debt which requires a lifetime for its liquidation. This is why so many farms are mortgaged and the calamity cry is so difficult to appease. These new proprietors exhaust their farms trying to pay interest, and if after a life of toil and self-denial, they succeed in lifting their mortgages, they in turn move to town, and the story is repeated.

Permanent homes in the country are not contemplated. Instead, a cheap house does duty as a shelter, and it is often so close to the road that the passer-by may gaze in, and in addition fill it with dust. Farmers build near the highway so that they may save every rod of ground. There is no room for a forest tree or a lawn that will indicate leisure or taste. Rents are high because landlords must have money to live in towns. Country churches languish and finally have to be abandoned because there is none to support them. Without any purpose but to escape the country, the farmer moves to town. How much better it would have been for him to remain where the experience of a lifetime would be of greater value than the labor that has gone before, and where he may be a blessing to a community in numberless ways.

MEXICAN METHOD OF UTILIZING CORN FODDER.

Much has been written about handling corn fodder, but we have a method in use here in Arizona, writes S. M. Hall, which is much superior to anything suggested. The corn is cut and shocked in the usual way. When it is cured and ready to husk, we prepare a large number of strings about a yard long, made of baling rope or large rope unraveled. A loop one inch long is tied in the end of each string. It is best to handle the fodder after a rain, while it is yet somewhat moist, as the blades waste when very dry. Very wet fodder, however, must not be baled or stacked, as it will spoil. Husk the corn and lay the fodder in bundles about as large as a man can hold in his arms, placing the cut ends all one way. Encircle the bundle with the string, slip the free end through the loop, pull the bundle up tight and firm and tie securely. These bundles are easily handled for stacking and feeding and there is very little waste. It is most usual to stack the bundles in a circular stack, decreasing to a cone, leaving the cut ends of the stalks out. Large, square stacks keep equally well if topped out carefully, and are handier to feed from. The bundles are easily removed for feeding and may be hauled or carried with little waste. Corn fodder in bundles sells as readily as when baled, and is more cheaply put up. Cane and various forage plants are handled in the same way.—New England Homestead.

THE GOOSE.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and so little care as the goose. After they have attained the age of four months but little attention is required other than supplying plenty of fresh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, which also must be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young.

If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting, which need be but about eighteen inches high to confine them until mature, says a writer in the Fancier's Review. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage, or allow them free range morning and evening.

There is no doubt that there is profit in goose culture. When Thanksgiving time arrives you can generally dispose of the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will be about ten pounds. Suppose for instance you have twelve "gooselets" at $1 each, the receipts from the sale would be $12 and the cost of feed has been but a trifle. It is safe to say that your profit would have been $10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at $1 each, but on the other hand the price is often more than a dollar, hence we take it as a basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, considering of course that we always have a ready market for our geese. By crossing a China gander on Tolouse geese, large goslings are obtained, quick to grow, nicely marked, with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarkably easy to domesticate.

My experience has clearly demonstrated that the rearing of geese should be done entirely separate from the rearing of fowls, as the old and young of both are naturally inclined to be pugnacious, especially so after the young are about half grown.

We favor hatching by hens, giving four eggs to each, and after one month the attention of biddy is no longer necessary. Late in the season if females are plenty we allow the goose to hatch her young, and we give each a hatch of ten eggs. This number is sufficient for safety. If too large a number is placed under the goose, some are liable to be broken.

FEEDING OATS TO FARM STOCK.

Oats has been long recognized as one of the very best grains for most classes of farm animals. This is especially true of horses and young stock of all kinds, unless it be pigs. The weight of evidence of many careful feeding experiments is against the profitableness of feeding oats to young pigs except as a small part of their ration. One year with another oats are relatively higher in price than is corn in most parts of the United States. It is not alone a comparison of the price per bushel, but of the relative weight of a bushel of oats and one of corn that must be made. This year, however, with the largest crop of oats ever grown in this country, the price is exceptionally low, lower than for many years. There is no reason why farmers should not feed oats freely at present prices, except in localities in which the crop was a failure or very poor. How, then, to feed is a question about which there is much difference of opinion. For horses and colts, calves, sheep and lambs, the writer would feed grain unground. For cows, steers and hogs it is an advantage to grind it. Good oat straw is a valuable food, and if the feeding is carefully done there is much to commend the plan of feeding sheaf oats. If large quantities are fed at once much of the straw will be left uneaten. Where there are convenient facilities for cutting the sheaf oats, a large percentage of straw can be utilized by so doing. The greater danger of injury by rats and mice if the oats are left unthreshed is about the only reason which can be urged in favor of threshing the crop in many cases. There are horses which do not properly masticate oats, but these are rather exceptional cases. If the grain is mixed with cut straw, hay or stover, it will be better catch. Young animals pretty thoroughly masticate their food, and the writer has not found sufficient gain from grinding to repay the cost of the work. This does not apply to pigs, however. It is better to have oats ground if to be fed to hogs of any age. In many cases a mixture of oats and corn will be better than either grain fed alone. The younger the stock the larger may be the proportion of oats. Many insist that oats alone are much better than any mixture of corn as food for colts. The writer has a higher appreciation of the value of corn, reasonably used, as a food for even young animals, than have many feeders, but he uses oats freely in present conditions. It would be a consummation much to be rejoiced over if the present low prices for oats would lead to the much larger use of this grain as food for the human animal. Its use for this purpose has greatly increased within the last quarter of a century, but it may wisely become more general.

AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

The Wisest Plan to Follow in Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other points at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon nearing the village, send on ahead to announce your arrival, and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly, and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable in every part of Central Africa. When you have rested, the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom stayed in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him, and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of Americani, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico, and about an egg-cup full of beads, and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the cooperation of the chief in every way, and also a big goat or sheep or bullock, and fifty or sixty pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing, and I could spare it, I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife, and another a hat. Old Kambuidi was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle, matches, and needles, which I gave him; and as I had previously given him cloth, I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke, that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here take back the candle, and give me the shirt." I finally yielded, and gave him a much-patched garment, which satisfied him.

A Big Circulation.

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp any idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 19,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper; and, further, that if the number 12,000,000,000 represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reach our highest mountains. Topping all these and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

Mourning Wear for Gentlemen.

Some one has asked about mourning wear for a gentleman. This is seldom assumed except for a wife or a mother, and then it is worn for one year. During the year the business suit is of rough black cloth, and the frock coat, assumed for afternoon, is of the same material. The hatter puts a black band, which is of fine cloth and not crepe, on the hat. The gloves are black glazed kid, and the handkerchief is all white. The scarf should be of dead black silk and no pin should be worn. The cuff links are of white enamel or black onyx. The watch chain is a black silk guard.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Rhomberg's Coat of Arms.

The first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker was Rhomberg, the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. One day in 1730 a beautiful carriage appeared on the boulevard in Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was Rhomberg's coat of arms. He owed his rapid success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an annual income of $10,000 a year to his heirs.

Seventy Men to Make a Knife.

"In the manufacture of knives," says one of our scientific exchanges, "the division of labor has been carried to such an extent that one knife is handled by 70 different artisans from the moment the blade is forged until the instrument is finished and ready for the market."

Less than seven hundred years ago, or twenty generations back, each person now living had ancestors numbering over a million. Nine generations back his ancestors numbered over a thousand.

Great

Sales naturally result from the great merit which makes thousands of wonderful cures by

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Scouts of the Sea.

Torpedo-boats, however, are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their name. They are to the navy what scouts and skirmishers are to a land army. They form the cavalry of the sea, of which the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artillery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's fleet, hover about his flanks or haunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and rivermouths, ready to hasten away to the admiral with warning of any movement of the enemy.

It is not their business to fight (except rarely, in the one particular way), but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes upon a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, although they are able to get about in really rough weather by themselves. A very recent idea is to build them out of aluminum, which would be not only of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward increased speed, by adding buoyancy and elasticity to the structure, which seems to skim along the surface and fairly leap from wave to wave; but it is doubtful whether aluminum is strong enough for safety and whether it will not be injured by the chemical action of the sea-water—St. Nicholas.

"How do you account for her rejecting you? Was it your prospects that she objected to?" "No; I am inclined to think that it was her own prospect that did the business for me. She was looking at me, you see."—Boston Transcript.

The best way to remove sand and grit from small fruit, when washing is necessary, is to lay the fruit loosely in a clean basket and dip the basket into fresh, clean water.

Some women are bound to be slaves; as soon as they lose one master they hunt up another one.

A boy will get everything you promise him, and as much more as possible.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The first telephone wire was stretched between Boston and Somerville, Mass., a distance of three miles, in 1877.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know,

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

Indiana makes glass coffins.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

In Persia the women of fashion ornament their faces by painting on them pictures of small animals and insects.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure **Backache.**

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Full Granaries."

TEXT: "And Judah spake unto him saying, The man did solemnly protest unto us, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you."—Genesis xliii., 3.

Nothing to eat! Plenty of corn in Egypt, but ghastly famine in Canaan. The cattle moaning in the stall. Men, women and children, awfully white with hunger. Not the failing of one crop for one summer, but the failing of all the crops for seven years. A Nation dying for lack of that which is so common on your table, and so little appreciated; the product of harvest field and grist mill and oven; the price of sweat and anxiety and struggle—Bread! Jacob, the father, has the last report from the flour bin, and he finds that everything is out; and he says to his sons "Boys, hook up the wagons and start for Egypt, and get us something to eat." The fact was, there was a great corn crib in Egypt. The people of Egypt have been largely taxed in all ages, at the present time paying between seventy and eighty per cent. of their products to the Government. No wonder in that time they had a large cornerib, and it was full. To that crib they came from the regions around about—those who were famished—some paying for the corn in money; when the money was exhausted, paying for the corn in sheep and cattle and horses and camels; and when they were exhausted, then selling their own bodies and their families into slavery.

The morning for starting out on the crusade for bread has arrived. Jacob gets his family up very easily. But before the elder sons start they say something that makes him tremble with emotion from head to foot, and burst into tears. The fact was that these elder sons had once before been in Egypt to get corn and they had been treated somewhat roughly the lord of the corn-crib supplying them with corn, but saying at the close of the interview, "Now, you need not come back here for any more corn unless you bring something better than money—even your younger brother Benjamin." Ah! Benjamin—that very name was suggestive of all tenderness. The mother had died at the birth of that son—a spirit coming and another spirit going—and the very thought of parting with Benjamin must have been a heartbreak. The keeper of this corn-crib, nevertheless, says to these elder sons, "There is no need of your coming up here any more for corn unless you can bring Benjamin, your father's darling." Now Jacob and his family very much needed bread; but what a struggle it would be to give up this son. The Orientals are very demonstrative in their grief, and I hear the outwailing of the father as these elder sons keep reiterating in his ears the announcement of the Egyptian lord, "Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you." "Why did you tell him you had a brother?" says the old man complaining and chiding them. "Why, father," they said, "he asked us all about our family, and we had no idea that he would make any such demand upon us as he has made." "No use of asking me," said the father, "I can not, I will not, give up Benjamin." The fact was that the old man had lost children, and when there has been bereavement in a household, and a child taken, it makes the other children in the household more precious. So the day for the departure was adjourned and adjourned. Still the horrors of the famine increased, and louder moaned the cattle, and wider open cracked the earth, and more pallid became the cheeks, until Jacob, in despair, cried out to his sons, "Take Benjamin and be off." The older sons tried to cheer up their father. They said: "We have strong arms and a stout heart, and no harm will come to Benjamin. We'll see that he gets back again. Farewell!" said the young men to the father, in a tone of assumed good cheer. "F-a-r-e-w-e-l-l!" said the old man; for that word has more quavers in it when pronounced by the aged than by the young.

Well, the bread party, the bready embassy, drives up in front of the corn-crib of Egypt. Those corn-cribs are filled with wheat and barley and corn in the husk, for modern travelers in those lands, both in Canaan and in Egypt, tell us there is corn there corresponding with our Indian maize. Huzza! The journey is ended. The lord of the corn-crib, who is also the Prime Minister, comes down to these newly-arrived travelers, and says, "Dine with me to-day. How is your father? Is this Benjamin, the younger brother whose presence I demanded?" The travelers are introduced into the palace. They are worn and bedusted of the way; and servants come in with a basin of water in one hand and a towel in the other, and kneel down before these newly arrived travelers, washing off the dust of the way. The butchers and poulterers and caterers of the Prime Minister prepare the repast. The guests are seated in small groups, two or three at a table, the food on a tray; all the luxuries from imperial gardens and orchards and aquariums and aviaries are brought there, and are filling chalice and platter. Now is the time for this Prime Minister, if he has a grudge against Benjamin, to show it. Will he kill him, now that he has him in his hands? O, no! This lord of the corn-crib is seated at his own table, and he looks over the tables of his guests; and he sends a portion to each of them, but sends a larger portion to Benjamin, or, as the Bible quaintly puts it, "Benjamin's mess was five times as much as any of theirs." Be quick and send word back with the swiftest camel to Canaan to old Jacob, that "Benjamin is faring well; all is well; he is faring sumptuously; the Egyptian lord did not mean murder and death; but he meant deliverance and life when he announced to us on that day, 'Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you.'"

Well, my friends, this world is famine-struck of sin. It does not yield a single crop of solid satisfaction. It is dying. It is hunger-bitten. The fact that it does not, can not feed a man's heart was well illustrated in the life of the English comedian. All the world honored him—did everything for him that the world could do. He was applauded in England and applauded in the United States. He roused up Nations into laughter. He had no equal. And yet, although many people supposed him entirely happy, and that this world was completely satisfying his soul, he sits down and writes:

"I never in my life put on a new hat that it did not rain and ruin it. I never went out in a shabby coat because it was raining and thought all who had the choice would keep indoors, that the sun did not come out in its strength and bring out with it all the butterflies of fashion whom I knew and who knew me. I never consented to accept a part I hated out of kindness to another, that I did not get hissed by the public and cut by the writer. I could not take a drive for a few minutes with Terry without being overturned and having my elbow broken, though my friend got off unharmed. I could not make a covenant with Arnold, which I thought was to make my fortune, without making his instead, than in an incredibly short space of time—I think thirteen months—I earned for him £20,000, and for myself £1. I am persuaded that if I were to set up as a baker, every one in my neighborhood would leave off eating bread."

That was the lament of the world's comedian and joker. All unhappy. The world did everything for Lord Byron that it could do, and yet in his last moment he asks a friend to come and sit down by him and read, as most appropriate to his case, the story of "The Bleeding Heart." Torrigiano, the sculptor, executed, after months of care and carving, "Madonna and the Child." The royal family came in and admired it. Everybody that looked at it was in ecstasy; but one day, after all that toil and all that admiration, because he did not get as much compensation for his work as he had expected, he took a mallet and dashed the exquisite sculpture into atoms. The world is poor compensation, poor satisfaction, poor solace. Famine, famine in all the earth; not for seven years, but for six thousand. But, blessed be God, there is a great corn-crib. The Lord built it. It is in another land. It is a large place. An angel once measured it, and as far as I can calculate it in one phrase, that corn-crib is 1500 miles long and 1500 miles broad, and 1500 high; and it is full. Food for all nations. "Oh!" say the people, "we will start right away and get a supply for our soul." But stop a moment; for from the Keeper of that corn-crib there comes this word, saying, "You shall not see My face except your brother be with you." In other words, there is no such thing as getting from heaven pardon and comfort and eternal life unless we bring with us our Divine Brother, the Lord Jesus Christ. Coming without Him we shall fall before we reach the corn-crib, and our bodies shall be a portion for the jackals of the wilderness; but coming with the Divine Jesus, all the granaries of heaven will swing open before our soul and abundance shall be given us. We shall be invited to sit in the palace of the King, and at the table; and while the Lord of heaven is apportioning from His own table to the other tables He will not forget us; and then and there it will be found that our Benjamin's mess is larger than all the others, for so it ought to be. "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power."

I want to make three points. Every frank and common-sense man will acknowledge himself to be a sinner. What are you going to do with your sins? Have them pardoned, you say. How? Through the mercy of God. What do you mean by the mercy of God? Is it the letting down of a bar for the admission of all, without respect to character? Be not deceived? I see a soul coming up to the gate of mercy and knocking at the corn-crib of heavenly supply; and a voice from within says: "Are you alone?" The sinner replies, "All alone." The voice from within says, "You shall not see my pardoning face unless your divine Brother, the Lord Jesus, be with you." Oh, that is the point at which so many are discomfited. There is no mercy from God except through Jesus Christ. Coming with Him, we are accepted. Coming without Him, we are rejected. Peter put it right in his great sermon before the high priests, when he thundered forth: "Neither is there salvation in any other. There is no other name given under heaven among men whereby we may be saved." Oh, anxious sinner! Oh, dying sinner! Oh, lost sinner! all you have got to do is to have this divine Benjamin along with you. Side by side, coming to the gate, all the store-houses of heaven will swing open before your anxious soul.

Am I right in calling Jesus Benjamin? O, yes. Rachel lived only long enough to give a name to that child, and with a dying kiss she called him Benoni. Afterward Jacob changed his name, and he called him Benjamin. The meaning of the name she gave was, "Son of my Pain." The meaning of the name the father gave was, "Son of my Right Hand." Am I was not Christ the Son of pain? All the sorrows of Rachel in that hour when she gave her child over into the hands of strangers, was as nothing compared with the struggle of God when He gave up His only Son. And was not Christ appropriately called "Son of the Right Hand?" Did not Stephen look into heaven and see Him standing at the right hand of God? And does not Paul speak of Him as standing at the right hand of God making intercession for us? O, Benjamin—Jesus! Son of pang! Son of victory! The deepest emotions of our souls ought to be stirred at the sound of that nomenclature. In your prayers plead His tears, His sufferings, His sorrows, and His death. If you refuse to do it, all the corncribs and the palaces of heaven will be bolted and barred against your soul, and a voice from the throne shall stun you with the announcement, "You shall not see My face except your brother be with you."

LEPERS AT LARGE IN PARIS.

Many Cases of the Disease, Which is Reported to Be Increasing.

The startling announcement is made that there are over 150 lepers in Paris. One of these was picked up in a fainting condition a few days ago and taken to the St. Louis Hospital, where there is a special leper ward. The pat ents are attended to by an infirmarian, who suffers periodically from a mild form of leprosy.

Dr. Hallopeau, of the same hospital, does not consider the leprosy now in France as strongly contagious; but he affirms that it is not decreasing, especially in the delta of the Rhone and in the Alpes Maritimes. He adds that in some parts of Central and Northern Italy the plague is concealed, and that as no attempts are made to remedy it the danger will increase.

Dr. Hallopeau strongly condemns the apathy of French sanitary laws, which allow scores of lepers to be at large, some of them being allowed to carry meat and other food, and to sleep at night in corners of the Halles Centrales or under bridges with other vagrants of both sexes.

VALUABLE SNUFF BOXES.

At a Recent Sale in London One Louis XVI. Brought $9300.

Although snuff taking is now almost a lost art, snuff boxes sometimes fetch long prices and are still in strong request with collectors. A few weeks ago a collection absolutely unique in extent and variety came under the hammer at Christie's. It consisted of 112 boxes and realized the enormous total of over $76,250.

For one box alone, a Louis XVI., the bidder paid $9000, and next to this an oval gold box of the Louis XV. period fetched $5500. Others realized $3000 and $2950, while a number of more modern designs found ready purchasers at sums varying from $500 to $2000.

At an auction last summer a silver snuff box, so old that the workmanship on the lid was worn almost smooth, realized the seemingly ridiculous price of $2050, and at the same sale a gold box inlaid with pearls forming a monogram fetched $800.

DOGS IN ARMY MANEUVRES.

A German Expedient for Locating the Wounded.

A special feature in this year's German maneuvres will be supplied by war dogs which have been most admirably trained for seeking the wounded and carrying dispatches. At the command "seek," accompanied by a gesture indicating the direction in which the dogs are to search, they will start off without allowing themselves to be disturbed by any surrounding circumstances; they will find the men who figure as wounded with unfailing certainty, take a piece of their clothing—cap, helmet or piece of cloth torn off—and bring this back to the ambulance men, whom they then conduct to the spot.

Not Sold as American Beef.

According to the United States Consul Johnson at Antwerp, there is no truth in the story which so excited American meat packers, to the effect that brokendown English omnibus horses are killed and packed at Antwerp as canned beef under American labels. The consul reports to the State Department that he has made most careful inquiry and finds that while the English omnibus backs do come to Antwerp in large numbers, they are slaughtered and sold for fresh meat and are not packed.

This Company Cleans Bicycles.

A house-to-house cycle-cleaning and insurance company has been floated in London with the—for such a purpose—large capital of $1,500,000. For an annual payment of $6.50, it will send a man to the subscriber's house to teach him to ride and to clean his wheel, will store the machine when not in use, and will insure him for $500 against death and $250 against serious accident while cycling.

The Champion Belt.

The Louisiana Electric Light and Power Company, New Orleans, has ordered a belt seven feet wide and weighing 3300 pounds. There are 450 hides in it.

Walking 85,930 Miles an Hour.

Have you ever thought of the distance you travel while you are out for an hour's stroll? Possibly you walk three miles within the hour, but that does not by any means represent the distance you travel. The earth turns on its axis every twenty-four hours. For the sake of round figures we will call the earth's circumference 24,000 miles, and so you must have traveled during your hour's stroll a thousand miles in the axial turn of the earth.

But this is by no means all. The earth makes a journey round the sun every year, and a long but rapid trip it is. The distance of our planet from the sun we will put at 92,000,000 miles. This is the radius of the earth's orbit—half the diameter of the circle, as we call it. The whole diameter is, therefore, 184,000,000 miles, and the circumference, being the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, is about 578,000,000.

This amazing distance the earth travels in its yearly journey, and dividing it by 365 we find the daily speed about 1,584,000. Then, to get the distance you rode round the sun during your hour's walk, divide again by 24, and the result is about 66,000 miles. But this is not the end of your hour's trip. The sun, with its entire brood of planets, is moving in space at the rate of 166,000,000 miles in a year. This is at the rate of a little more than 454,000 miles a day, or 18,900 miles an hour.

So, adding your three miles of leg travel to the hour's axial movement of the earth, this to the earth's orbital journey, and that again to the earth's excursion with the sun, and you find you have traveled in the hour, 85,930 miles.

The Color of the Eyes.

It has been discovered (and not merely discovered, but also proved) that, taking the average of Europe and America, 44.6 is the percentage of men having light eyes, including blue and gray. The proportion of girls and women having blue or gray eyes is by the same computation 34.2 per cent. In other words, blue eyes are decidedly rarer among women than among men, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that blue eyes, especially in combination with blonde hair, are esteemed so highly as a feature of feminine beauty.

Men have light eyes oftener than women, but in the intermediate grade of color between light and dark the percentage of the two sexes is very nearly though not quite, the same. In this intermediate category are brown and hazel eyes, neither pure light nor genuine black. The percentage of these among men is 43.1, and among women, 45.1. The percentage of dark, or, more properly, black eyes, is larger among women, being 20.7 per cent. of the whole number, while among men it is 12.3. Perhaps it is the relative rarity of dark eyes among men which establishes the rule that dark-eyed men are esteemed by women to be more fortunate in the color of their eyes than blue-eyed men.

The Sick Buried Alive.

A tribe of natives on one of the Philippine Islands, known as the Ahetas, have the custom of burying the sick before death. So soon as a high fever sets in the patient is taken out of his hut, wrapped in his old clothes, and deposited in a grave. No sooner has the body been placed in the grave than it becomes at once apparent to his relatives, that his death (which should more properly be termed murder) must be avenged. Accordingly, the warriors of the tribe sally forth with lance and arrow to slay the first living thing they encounter, whether it be man, woman or child, or wild beast.

When thus in quest of an expiatory victim they take the precaution of breaking off young shoots of the shrubs as they pass by, leaving the broken ends hanging in the direction they are going as a warning to travelers and neighbors to shun their path. Even should one of their own people be the first to meet the avengers they dare not suffer him to escape.

Whether an Aheta is buried alive or after death, his kinsmen at once assemble and destroy all goods and chattels he had accumulated during his lifetime, breaking his gong to pieces.

Distrust was Mutual.

Many stories are told of Daniel Webster, but this is one of the best. On one occasion when Webster was a senator and on his way to Washington he was compelled to take the night stage from Baltimore. It so fell out that he was the only passenger, and as he thought the driver had a sort of a highwayman-look about him the senator felt ill at ease. However, like the small boy, he kept up his courage by whistling till they came to a dark woods near the duelling grounds at Bladensburg, when he was accosted by the driver with "Where are you going?" "To Washington," replied Webster, as soon as he could recover his composure. "I am a senator and am going to my duties there." Upon which the driver grasped him by the hand joyfully and exclaimed: "How glad I am! I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour; for, to tell the truth, I did not like your looks and took you to be a highwayman."—Indianopolis Sun.

Big Price for a Novel.

The largest sum paid for a single novel is said to have been $25,000, paid to Alphonse Daudet for "Sapho," published in 1884. Twenty thousand pounds was received by Victor Hugo for "Les Miserables," which was published in ten languages.

Last year there were 4,875,519 persons in the United States who were savings bank depositors. Their deposits amounted to $1,810,597,023—an average of $371.36 to each depositor.

A Lawyer's Testimony.

From the Herald, Potsdam, N. Y.

George Boardman Stacey, of Nicholville, St. Lawrence County, New York, has for many years ranked as one of the brightest lawyers in Northern New York and for the past twenty years has been the acknowledged leader of politics in the east end of this great county. Mr. Stacey was admitted to the bar in 1865, and up to October, 1895, continued to practice his profession. All this time, however, the strain of active political work had been undermining his once iron constitution, and during this month of October he suffered a stroke of paralysis which left him practically helpless. For weeks he was in a terrible condition, the efforts of the doctors proving of no avail. All at once he began to recover, however, and was soon seen about town again, frequenting his former haunts and shaking hands with his old friends and acquaintances. His rapid recovery was the talk of the town, and a reporter hearing of the wonderful cure decided to visit Mr. Stacey and ascertain if possible its cause.

Mr. Stacey was inclined to be communicative, and the following is his story of his illness and cure:

"I was presiding over a political meeting and had just arisen to give a friend who was to address the meeting a rousing send-off, when to my astonishment I discovered I could not talk. My tongue seemed paralyzed. I managed to say a few words, however, and took my seat where by sheer will power I managed to sit until the meeting was finished. On arising to go home, however, I found I could not walk and seemed to have lost control of my limbs. I was assisted home, but on feeling better in the morning I went down to my office. Here I suffered another shock which left me flat on my back. I finally recovered sufficiently to get up, but was left a complete physical wreck. I could not half talk or guide myself at all. I could not write or even hold a pen, and was unable to transact any business. I was like a drunken man and went staggering about.

"The doctors did all they could for me but still I failed to improve. I had always been greatly opposed to patent medicines in any form, but on the recommendation of my druggist, Ira H. Smith, I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial and see if they would do me any good. To my great surprise I began to notice an improvement before I had taken half a box, and by the time I had taken three boxes I felt like a new man. As nothing else seemed to help me I lay my recovery to the Pink Pills for Pale People. On going to Newark, New Jersey, in April, I gave up taking the pills, and have not since returned to using them, although I am confident they are a splendid thing, and I will probably use them again."

Mr. Stacey's remarkable case is but one of a thousand others which have been cured by these magic pills where all else had failed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

During his entire career Stradivarius made from six hundred to seven hundred violins. Few of these were sold higher than $25 during his life. Now some of them command $10,000 each.

The sting of a wasp is eased by rubbing on the wound a slice of freshly cut onion.

If Dobbins' Electric Soap is what so many insist that it is, you can not afford to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can decide for yourself very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

The Hindoos have no word for friend, but use the word brother instead.

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Nothing is so harassing to the feelings as to have beautiful clothes torn and eaten by the use of poor soaps, full of injurious acids. Not only does **Sunlight Soap** prevent wear and tear, it actually saves clothes. It's a labor-saver, too, because it does about all the work itself—little rubbing and no bother. Besides, it prevents woolens from shrinking.

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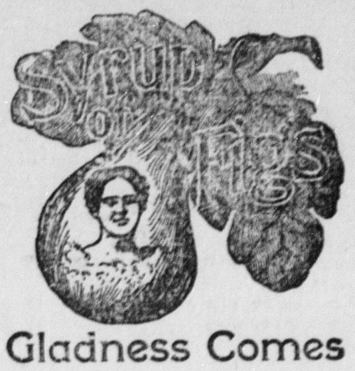
Americans make 8,000,000 kegs of nails yearly.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 24

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For Assembly,
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JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

WE have a supplement with this issue which farmers and others should read carefully.

A goldite called a silverite a popocrat when promptly in reply he was called a polecat which shut up the goldcrat.

All the evils, past present and yet to come, were blamed by the Republicans on free trade. They have quit that and now swear the free coinage of silver has been the root of all evil.

IT will be perfectly in order now for the local stump speakers, Democratic and Republican, to take up and discuss the records of assemblymen Harry Curtin and Phil Womelsdorf, as printed in this issue of the REPORTER.

LAST week's issue of the REPORTER was an educator upon the silver question; it contained a mine of incontestible facts upon the important phases of the money issue. This week we give further silver literature which the seeker after truth should study.

THE goldbug organs every few days announce that the Bryan furor is "beginning" to grow less. That's funny, since in the past two months they kept saying Bryan didn't have any show at all. This is like their old cry that a low tariff would bring ruin; now they swear silver is going to do it. We have not yet read, in sacred or profane history, that any man or any man's business has been ruined by having too much silver money. It is all the other way, the farmer, workingman and business circles would be only too glad if they could get at more silver dollars.

There have been several failures recently, and the goldbugs blame it on the belief that Bryan will be elected, yet with the next breath, when some new enterprise starts up, they explain it the opposite way and declare it is because of the belief that McKinley will be elected. A queer set of logicians. The real truth is--and they'd like to dodge it--the cause of the rising prosperity of the country is the workings of the Democratic tariff policy which the Republicans for fifty years kept swearing would ruin the country. The real truth is the past business panics of the country were largely caused by robber tariffs and the demonetization of silver, the crime of 1873.

ALL free silver voters, Democrats and Republicans, must bear in mind the importance of supporting Col. J. L. Spangler for congress. Bryan must have free silver men to stand by him in congress. Our nominee is pledged to that. His opponent, Arnold, if elected which he will not, would be an abject tool of the goldbugs, trusts and monopolies, in congress. There is not a single thing in Arnold's record to make him deserving the votes of the citizens of this district. We are even told that he has appeared at some of his meetings with a "load on." Decency and Arnold's own good require that he be kept away from Washington, it is a thousand times more certain to be the ruin of the man than free silver is to ruin a single industry of the country. Spangler stands for the good of the toilers, bear it in mind, while Arnold stands for the opposite.

OUR LOCAL TICKET.

The county Democratic ticket commands the respect and it should compel the hearty support of the Democratic voters as well as of every Republican who favors free silver and the interests of the masses. In all respects the nominees are the equal of their opponents, in many respects they are their superiors.

Our standard bearer for congress, Col. J. L. Spangler, meets with warm approval in the county and in the district. His ability and Democracy are unquestioned. Messrs. Schofield and Foster, for assembly, are men of honor and intelligence. For sheriff we have a No. 1 gentleman in Mr. Cronister. For commissioners we have two well-known farmers of business qualifications, in Daniel Heckman and P. H. Meyer. G. W. Rumberger has proven his worth by a faithful and obliging discharge of his duties as register---no flaw there. Of the others, Weaver for treasurer, Frank Hess and Frank Kister for auditors, Cal. Harper for recorder, and Wetzel for surveyor, we have men of and for the people.

BARDSLEY PARDONED.

Governor Hastings on Monday pardoned that greatest of all thieves, John Bardsley, who stole over a million dollars of the public funds! The pardon was asked for on the ground that Bardsley's health was failing on account of his imprisonment. What of it? hundreds of criminals of far less degree can put in a similar plea, why not pardon them also? But the secret of the pardon is Bardsley was pardoned so as to close his lips against revealing who the Republican leaders are who got a share of the stolen millions. Bardsley intimated that a pardon only would seal his lips. Hence Bardsley gets free on party grounds!

This is an outrage as infamous as the theft and an insult to the robbed taxpayers!

We are glad to say the honest portion of the Republicans denounce this pardon in the severest terms.

"God save the Commonwealth."

SILVER WON EASY

Continued From First Page.

authorized by the act of April 2nd, 1792, were one-half dollars, one-fourth dollars, dimes and half dimes. They were the equivalent in value of the fractional parts of a dollar which they represented—that is, two one-half dollars were equal in weight to one silver dollar, and so on. *These coins were full legal tender when of a standard weight*, and those of less than full weight were legal tender at values proportionate to their respective weights. It will thus be seen that as all these smaller coins were *full legal tender in any amounts*, they should be added to the silver *dollars* pieces coined. Mr. Carlisle's report says: "The amount of full weight fractional silver coined prior to 1853 was $76,734,964." This being added to the $8,031,238, makes a sum total of $84,766,202, full legal tender silver dollars coined before 1853.

"By the act of February 21, 1853, the weight of the silver fractional coins was reduced and then for the first time they were made what is known as subsidiary coin, and only full legal tender to the amount of $5. (But the limit of their legal tender quality has since been raised to $10.) The official figures thus proved that the Judge is over 70,000,000 times out of the way on this point! (Continued applause.)

"But it is worse than that," said Mr. Whitehead, "for in addition to these millions of legal tender silver dollars coined, we had up to 1856, Mexican dollars, Peruvian dollars, French five franc pieces and Spanish milled dollars, and small foreign silver coins to the amount of over $100,000,000 in full circulation and full *legal tender dollars*, for under the constitution of the U. S. which says, "Congress shall fix the value of the foreign coin," all this foreign silver coin was full legal tender money until it was demonetized in 1856.

Judge Furst said that "If free silver prevails you people will be in your graves before you will see any more gold dollars." To which Mr. Whitehead replied, by informing the Judge that by looking up the official reports that there have been no gold dollars coined for six years or since 1889.

Judge Furst stated that this whole silver movement was for the benefit of only five states in the Union which produced silver, and that Nevada, the leading silver state, was today one of the least prosperous states of the Union. To which Mr. Whitehead replied: "Silver was found in 23 states in the Union, and that the only reason Nevada was not prosperous was because the Republican party (that boasts of protection to American industry,) had by its legislation demonetized silver and ruined the industries of Nevada and the other silver states. What right has our country to destroy the industry of the silver mines and all the working people and farmers depending upon them for their labor and markets, and advance the value of the product of the gold mines? But for every dollar that the silver miner has lost by this destruction of his industry, the farmer and the working man by depreciation in the value of his farm and crops and of the working man in his scarcity of work and reduction of wages—*has lost more than $25!*"

The Judge alluded to Washington's farewell address in which he called attention to Washington's warning against sectional and class prejudices to which Mr. Whitehead replied, "That it was late in the day for a party that for so many years had waved the *bloody shirt* to talk about sectional animosities. "Mr. Whitehead reminded the audience that in his afternoon talk he had also referred them to Washington's farewell address in which he said, "My countrymen, beware of entangling alliances with foreign nations," and yet our Republican friends admit that they are in favor of this outlawed and debased silver if it can be had upon "an international agreement."

"An international agreement," Mr. Whitehead said, "means an international treaty, and under the constitution of the U. S., a treaty cannot be violated. The only international agreement that we can get with the Rothchild Jews and the gold kings of Europe will be a gold basis, and when once the agreement or treaty is fixed even if every voter in the U. S. should vote for the free coinage of silver we could not get it without getting down on our knees to these foreign powers, because we are bound by the treaty. The only way out would be by a bloody revolution. The idea of the sons of revolutionary fathers, 70,000,000 strong being down upon their knees, begging Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and the Hessians. "*Do*, please tell us, what kind of money can we have in the U. S?

Judge Furst alluded to the soldiers going to the war to maintain the integrity of the country. "Yes," said Mr. Whitehead, "we soldier boys went to the war to sustain our country and our country's flag, and we are talking and voting today as much for our country's honor and our country's flag as we did in those days. We say, as did the old time Republicans, "The dollar that was good enough to pay the soldier is good enough to pay the bondholder." There is not a single government bond today payable in gold. Reading from Mr. Carlisle's official report, "*The government has never issued any bonds payable by their terms, either principal or interest, in gold coin or silver coin.*"

There can be no repudiation if we pay these bonds in the money of the contract, viz., "COIN."

Judge Furst, in criticizing what Mr. De Witt C. De Witt had said in the afternoon, ridiculed the idea that the British *government* had purchased our bonds with anything else but gold. To which Mr Whitehead replied: "That the "British *government*" had never bought a dollar's worth of our bonds, with gold or anything else, she had enough to do to look after her own government bonds or debt of which she now had over $4,000,000,000 outstanding. The bankers, the Jews and gold kings of England have held our bonds and do today as individuals only." The facts are they brought over their gold and bought greenbacks with it at 40c. on the dollar and with these greenbacks (which paid the soldier) bought the government bonds which the Republican party as annexed to the bankers of England, is now trying to force the people of this country to pay in gold."

Judge Furst after claiming that the English *government* held our bonds said: "That if Mr. Bryan should be elected an English Admiral would come sailing over to this country on an English war vessel and would go to the Treasury of the U. S. and ask payment of these bonds held by his government, and when Mr. Bryan would hand him out silver dollars in payment of these bonds this English Admiral would say: "What are you giving me? We do not recognize that as money, and will not take it as money, and if you do not pay us gold we will bring over the balance of our fleet, backed up by the fleets of France, Germany and Russia, and we together will train our guns on every city on our seaboard and we will batter them down!!!" "To which Mr. Whitehead laughingly at first and afterwards in a burst of patriotic eloquence said: as before, "The English *government* does not hold a dollar's worth of our bonds and if our ancestors, only three million strong defend old England and her Hessian allies, the Americans of today, 70,000,000 strong can not be scared by any English High Admiral or the British red coats. We are the richest and greatest nation on the earth today. We propose to lead and not follow. The American people, American money, and American flag against the world, and three great national political parties have it inscribed on their banners today, "Free Coinage of Silver, 16 to 1 without the intervention of any foreign country and led by that second Lincoln, a plain man, "of the plain people," W. J. Bryan, we are going on to victory as sure as the sun will rise on these hills tomorrow morning."

Lincoln himself said, "you cannot fool *all* the people *all* the time." The people are now awake and no mistake. It is a plain people's campaign.

During his address Mr. Whitehead was interrupted throughout with applause, and when he had finished the audience made a break for the stage and pandimonium broke loose. He was congratulated and dragged about and carried from the stage. How different it was with the advocate of the gold standard, whose pet theories were all exploded and were as chaff before the wind. He was not to be found. He left the stage discomfitted and disheartened. A sadder and more gloomy lot of gold bugs could not be found any where than upon Grange Park. They precipitated the conflict and were overwhelmed in their arguments. It will take a dozen campaigns for the Republican party to recover the ground they lost in this single battle.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when R. E. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, and G. H. Long of Spring Mills, sole agents will furnish you a free sample bottle of this guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Sample free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

POTTERS MILLS.

What Our Correspondent Across the Valley Has to Say.

The people of this place have settled down to work since the picnic.

John Hart, of Philadelphia, is visiting at Alex. McCoy's.

Franklin Palmer spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

William McKinney, our mail carrier was quietly married last Thursday evening to Miss Lizzie Moyer, of Centre Hill. On Saturday evening he brought his wife home and the boys helped him celebrate the occasion by a lively serenade.

Frank Royer and Charles Leiste left on Thursday last for Juniata for peaches and returned on Monday and had a fine lot of them.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

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Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

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NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.

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Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

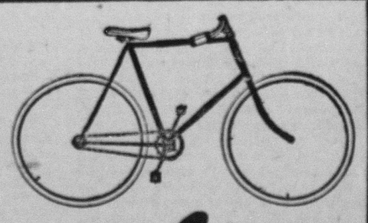
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with any but a



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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.33 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 44	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Ha l	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.12 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m,

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.				Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G...	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	..... Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. } Wm'PO'T } Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve } } Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamecua.)	†4 30		
7 25	‡9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			‡7 30
p. m	a. m		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Hon. Abner Murray, of Boalsburg, was in town Monday.

——Mrs. G. W. Curren, of Bloomsburg, visited her mother, Mrs. M. Willow.

——Mrs. Maggie Allison, of Howard spent several days with friends in town last week.

——William Motz, of Woodward, was a guest at the home of Mrs. Flora Bairfoot last week.

——William Runkle, one of Bellefonte's promising young men, has been spending the last ten days in town.

——Mrs R. B. Spangler, who was visiting at the home of her father-in-law, ex-Sheriff John Spangler, left for her home at Hastings last week.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Barber returned to her home in Milton on Tuesday, after having spent the summer months with friends in Centre Hall.

——Cyrus Luse, of Tyrone, is in the vicinity on a visit among his old friends and relative. He is looking well, and is prospering at Tyrone.

——Superior Court Judge Orlady, of Huntingdon, was here last week to see his mother, who was ill at the home of home of her brother, W. A. Boal.

——John Meyer left Saturday morning to resume his studies at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. He has but one year to finish and this is his last.

——Mrs. Joseph Atlee and Miss Lila Harper returned to their home in Tyrone last week after a visit of several weeks at the home of Mrs. J. C. Boal.

——Samuel Burrell, one of Penn Hall's good and substantial people, was up taking in the sights last week. He included the REPORTER office in his rounds.

——Walter Kerlin, who is in charge of the third grade of the Millheim schools prefers to spend his Sundays at home. He says he likes his position and is pleased with the town.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt left on Tuesday morning for Chambersburg, where she will take a course of studies at Wilson College. She was accompanied by her mother.

——Mrs. J. W. McCormick left yesterday morning for her home in Charleston, South Carolina. She had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, the last couple months.

——Were pleased to have a call from A. G. Archey, one of Ferguson townships prominent Democrats and most intelligent citizens, and he didn't forget to put his label forward to a happy date.

——James A. Fiedler, former editor of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, was in town Thursday taking in the picnic and shaking hands with old friends. He is now doing reportorial work in Williamsport, and is looking in splendid health.

——Miles Arney will take charge of the township school at Earlystown for the coming term. It will be his first trial at teaching, but being a bright and common-sense young man, he's going to get along all right.

——Dr. John F. Harter, of Millheim, has decided to remove his dental parlors to State College. The Dr. says the recent report that he would bolt McKinley is not correct, and that he is just as stiff a Republican as ever. Sorry for him.

——William H. Smith came up from Williamsport last week to put in a few days at the picnic and transact a little business. There is a possibility of him moving back again to the valley. He purchased the Vonada farm near Madisonburg, and at some time will take possession himself.

——Col. J. L. Spangler, the nominee who will bring this district back into the Democratic fold and represent it as it should be represented in Congress, was one of the prominent visitors looking on at the picnic last week. The Col. is meeting with encouragement in his canvass and will be elected by a big majority.

——James Stewart went back to New Bloomfield this week after spending the week taking in the picnic. Jim was in luck this trip. A fine bicycle was chanced off on the picnic ground and he had the pole that brought down the persimmon. He got the wheel and it only cost him fifteen cents.

——Pat Garrity, prince of the Seven mountains, jolly and good looking, yet a bachelor, gave our sanctum a call. Pat, like all us workingmen in the U. S., is enthusiastic for Bryan and free silver. Pat neither fishes nor hunts, but is a great reader and as well posted upon the topics of the day as the next man and a more genial one is hard to find.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not severe in their action but do their work thoroughly.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

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The French Doll.

Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market.

How To Get Them.

Cut from five outside wrappers of **None Such Mince Meat** the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver—wrapped in paper—and your full name and address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage.

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BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¼	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1⅛ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

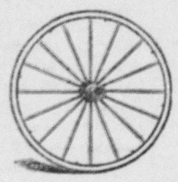
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1⅛-in. Tread Wheels, with 1⅛ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbenson, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholowew, Centre Hall.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

The gormandizer likes it because it is fine. The workman likes it because it quenches his thirst, enriches his blood, and strengthens his muscle. It is cheap. The mother likes it—it keeps her boys at home. The women of America like it, because it takes the place of intoxicants. This Hires Rootbeer. Campaign paraders will use it.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	30
Corn	30
Oats	16
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	14
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	14
Sides	6

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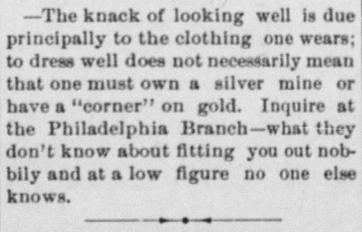

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FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED executors of the estate of David Hennigh, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, one mile south-east of Old Fort, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of said deceased:

That valuable tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre County, one mile east of Old Fort containing

155 ACRES

more or less. There are 25 or 30 acres in good young timber and the balance is in a good state of cultivation. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a large bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of choice fruit on the premises, also three good cisterns. The farm is underlaid with iron ore and all improvements are in good repair. It is desirably located and is one of the finest farms in the valley. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

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S. P. HENNIGH,
Executors.

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DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—THE UNDERsigned will offer her fine farm, situate in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address LYDIA A. FAUST. sept3-4t Potters Mills.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
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Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
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"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

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FINEST FALL AND WINTER STOCK

IN THE COUNTY.

Dry Goods, - Clothing,

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Greatly Reduced Prices.

Call and Inspect the Stock.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

WHEN.....

....You see a large crowd gathered together, don't be so sure that it is a fight or a discussion on the money question. It is more than likely a friendly exchange of opinions on the merits of our new Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, which justly deserves to receive as much, if not more of your attention, than either of the great political parties of the day.

JUST THINK OF IT!

...We have a $20,000 assortment of new Fall goods open on our tables, and ready for your inspection. An assortment that comprises all the latest materials, consisting entirely of the best ready-to-wear Clothing made in America, and marked at such extremely low prices as to start the whole country to talking. The Weaves, Colorings and Styles of the goods will more than please you. The make and fit can only be compared to the work of the finest merchant tailors, and the price will cap the climax by showing you a sure way of saving at least three good days wages. Try us. It will cost you nothing to see, and you will, beyond doubt, profit by a visit.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

THE NEWS.

In Mineral township, Ark., a twelve-year-old Polish boy named Kucinski killed a four-year-old child of Andrew Zalosok by striking it on the head with a club. He then dug a shallow grave, buried his little companion and then fled.——William Bowen, aged eleven years, charges Joseph C. Watson with having murdered a detective near Vicksburg, Miss.——One workman was killed and three others were perhaps fatally injured in Chicago by the falling of a pile of bricks at the site of the old Grand Pacific Hotel, La Salle and Jackson streets.——The battleship Texas, while entering Newport harbor, ran upon a rock opposite the torpedo station.——The Peterson Lumber Company's mills, near Alcove, Ala., together with a million feet of lumber, was burned. This was an immense plant, costing $200,000.——Bandits attacked the custom-house in Las Palomas Mexico. The bandits were resisted, and in the pitched battle that followed both sides lost in killed and wounded.——James Keenan, of Cleveland, O., has been accused by his common law wife of killing Annie King in Buffalo two years ago.——The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has been closed by the sheriff on judgments aggregating $48,000. It is said that the liabilities, outside of the indebtness to the bank, are small. The company is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city.

The sale of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which is in receivers' hands, has been ordered by the court in Lima, subject to the first mortgage bonds. The sale will occur some time this fall.——The Hickok Lumber Company plant at Ogemwa, Ark., one of the largest in the State, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $75,000.——Lawrence A. Culver, who was indicted at Logan, O., June 30, 1892, charged with wrecking the People's Bank, of which he was president, and converting to his own use $30,000 of its funds, has been captured in Terra Haute.——The United States Circuit Court in Rhode Island appointed Robert Roach, of Warwick, as receiver for S. H. Green & Sons, manufacturers at Warwick. Green & Sons are involved in the recent failure at Coffin, Altemus & Co., Philadelphia.——The Norfolk and Western Railroad was sold at foreclosure at Norfolk for $3,000,000, subject to a mortgage of $22,000,000. The property was bought by the bondholders' committee, represented by George Coppell, J. Kennedy Tod, W. E. Glyn and Victor Morawetz.——Two men and twenty-five horses perished in a fire in Milwaukee, Wis.

Rev. Dr. John A. Preston, of Charlotte, N. C., and a stepson of Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the poetess, died in Lexington, of typhoid fever.——Work will be commenced in a few days on the Monticello, a fine hotel to be erected in Norfolk by the Monticello Realty Company.——All of Hon. John S. Wise's engagements for speaking in Virginia have been cancelled, as he will be engaged in the canvass in other States.——A man arrived in New York, having walked from San Francisco.——Rev. Dr. McArthur thinks guns the best argument to use with Turkey.——Coffin, Altemus & Co., a large wholesale drygoods firm of Philadelphia, with branches in Baltimore and other cities, made an assignment.——Sir Charles Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, arrived in Philadelphia on a visit to Mr. Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

W. B. Kennett, ex-chief of police of St. Louis, who shot and killed detective Lawson at Los Angeles about a year ago, has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison.——At Danville, Ill., Ethel Woods, unmarried, aged twenty-two, was arrested for arson.——The battleship Texas was pulled off the mud near Newport, and was found to be uninjured.——Tum Warren, colored, who assaulted Mrs John Bass in Terral county, Georgia, was lynched.——Burglars dynamited the safe in the store of J. W. Brown at Falls Church, Va.——There was a collision near Mahoney City, Pa., between a Lehigh Valley train and a Pennsylvania engine, in which an engineer was killed.

The four-story morocco factory of J. J. Cunney & Co., in Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire, together with a lot of valuable machinery, and the loss is estimated at $25,000; $20,000 on contents and $5,000 on the building.——Bernardo Ambrosoli, the proprietor of the famous Italian restaurant in Boston, was assassinated by his clerk, Charles C. Bacigalupo. Bacigalupo is insane.——A boat used for gambling was blown up with dynamite at Burnside, Ky. It has been operating for months, and the authorities on both sides of the river failed to prevent its operations. The boat and contents were completely destroyed.——Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, returned from Armenia.——Speaker Thos. B. Reed has been elected insurance referee to succeed the late Wm. E. Russell.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

At the Opening of the Congress He Alludes to Relations With the United States.

The address delivered by President Dias on the opening of the Mexican Congress, referring to diplomatic relations with the United States, is in part as follows:

"On the 6th of May last a convention was concluded at Washington, whereby the international water boundary commission between Mexico and the United States was empowered to study certain questions bearing on the distribution of the waters of the Bravo or Grande river. The commission settled two grave questions of disputed territory arising from changes in the bed of the Rio Grande, one relating to the Chamisla tract, claimed by both commissions on behalf of their governments, and the other regarding the San Eliza Rio Islet, which was awarded by both commissions to Mexico."

Referring to the attack on the Nogales custom-house, the President says Mexico's legation at Washington has been instructed to draw the attention of the Department of State to the case and that as soon as the judicial investigation now in progress at Sonoro is completed the extradition of the guilty parties will be asked of the United States.

The President then goes on to refer to the recent attempt to hold a Pan-American conference in the city of Mexico to consider the Monroe doctrine. The idea originated with the government of Ecuador. The congress dissolved after only a few meetings and without accomplishing anything.

PALMER & BUCKNER

Officially Notified of Their Nominations.

CLEVELAND HEARD FROM.

Secretary Carlisle Sent a Message Pledging Assistance—A Great Crowd Assembled at Louisville to Do Honor to the Candidates.

A great crowd assembled in the Louisville (Ky.) Auditorium Saturday night when Gens. John McAuley Palmer and Simon Bolivar Buckner were formally notified of their nominations for President and Vice-President by the Indianapolis convention of the national democratic party.

Tremendous cheering was caused by the reading of the following telegram from President Cleveland:

"Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

"To Hon. W. D. Bynum:

"I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft, as of old, in faithful hands.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mr. Carlisle Pledges Support.

Secretary Carlisle telegraphed as follows:

"Washington, D. C.

"To Hon. D. Bynum:

"Your telegram inviting me to attend the meeting at Louisville has been forwarded to me and I greatly regret my inability to accept. The conservative and patriotic declarations of the Indianapolis convention on the public questions involved in the pending contest fail to arouse the real democratic sentiment of the country and command the hearty support of all who sincerely believe in the preservation of the public honor, the public peace and the stability and value of the currency used by our people. I am proud to take my stand with the old-fashioned democrats who have refused to abandon their honest convictions in order to form unnatural alliance with political and social organizations whose purpose are dangerous to the country and wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our party. I pledge you and your associates such support and assistance as I can properly give during the campaign.

"J. G. CARLISLE."

Notification and Responses.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana, made a speech notifying General Palmer of his nomination and Col. John R. Fellows, of New York, notified General Buckner. Generals Palmer and Buckner responded.

Kentucky was the first State to choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention, and to her appropriately fell the honor of the first notable demonstration of the party in this campaign.

The Auditorium, which seats about 4,000 persons, was thrown open to the public with the exception of several hundred seats on the stage reserved for distinguished visitors and part of the parquette, in which the out-of-town delegations were provided for. The large wooden structure presented a beautiful appearance on the inside. There were profuse decorations of the national colors and portraits of the old democratic leaders. Above the stage were life-size pictures of Generals Palmer and Buckner.

On the stage were many of the most prominent figures of the Indianapolis convention.

The boxes on each side of the stage, occupied exclusively by ladies, presented a brilliant scene. They contained the wives of the candidates, their hostesses and parties of friends. The costumes of the ladies made a beautiful setting for a notable scene.

THE BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR.

Exports of Domestic Merchandise Largely Exceed the Importations.

The monthly comparative statement of the imports and exports of merchandise, gold and silver during August and during the eight months ended August 31, which was just issued by the bureau of statistics, shows as follows: Domestic merchandise exported during August, 1896, $66,732,453; August, 1895, $54,821,158; for the eight months, $567,259,459; for the same period in 1895, $489,360,551.

Imports of merchandise during August $49,428,325, of which $20,644,871 was free of duty. Imports during August, 1895, $71,111,943, of which about one-half was free of duty. Imports during the last eight months, $471,222,434, of which $214,263,671 was duty free. For the same period in 1895 the total was $535,737,819, of which $254,469,427 was free of duty.

The gold exports during August amounted to $1,972,544 as compared with $16,667,261 during August, 1895. For the last eight months the exports of gold amounted to $55,211,811, which is almost the exact figure for August, 1895. The gold imports during last August aggregated $4,045,885 as compared with $1,534,086 for the same month last year. For the last eight months the imports of gold exceeded those for the same period in 1895 by about $2,650,000.

The silver coin and bullion exported during August amounted to $5,301,434 and the imports $929,422. During August last year the exports amounted to $4,553,698 and the imports $1,114,667. During the last eight months the silver exports amounted to $40,932,418 and the imports to $7,712,959. During the same period in 1895 the exports aggregated $33,265,216 and the imports $6,199,471.

General Harrison having refused the Presidency of the new University of Indianapolis, the trustees are considering the names of William Dudley Foulke; Dr. John, formerly of De Pauw University, and John Morle Coulter, recently of Lake Forest University.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Pure Food Department is now making investigations in two new lines. It was reported in the department that the cream used in making ice cream in Harrisburg contained boracic acid used as a preservative. Five samples were then taken by an agent and it is found by chemical analysis that all contained the injurious preservative. Investigations in Philadelphia and other cities will follow. The most important tests now being made, however, are in regard to flour. Samples have been taken and are now in process of analyzation. It is suspected that much of the flour sold is far from pure, and as this is a question affecting the health of every family in the country, the subject will be thoroughly investigated in Harrisburg as well as in other cities of the State.

Dr. Shaeffer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued a proclamation appointing Friday, October 23, as Autumn Arbor Day, and earnestly urging directors, superintendents, teachers and pupils to observe the day with appropriate exercises, both by the planting of trees and by the dessemination of information on the growth and care of trees and their value to present and future generations.

A destructive storm of wind and hail accompanied by lightning and rain passed over Eastern Pennsylvania. The greatest damage occurred in Montgomery and Columbia counties. In the former the loss is roughly estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. No lives were lost, but there were many narrow escapes from death.

Henry Deidrich, 73 years old, a highly esteemed citizen of Allegheny, committed suicide by hanging himself with a clothes line in the cellar of his home, 83 Boyle street. His body was discovered by his son, Rev. W. C. Deidrich, of Hogeland, who was visiting his parents. The deceased leaves four children, among them being Rev. Mr. Deidrich and Professor Henry W. Deidrich, Washington, D. C.

The miners of Pittsburg district in convention adopted resolutions reducing their own wages from seventy to fifty-four cents a ton, the rates paid by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and which is considered the lowest in the district. The cut goes into effect immediately. The resolutions declare the step necessary to protect the organized miners against non-unionists, who work below the scale price, and whom it is proposed to force in the union or out of the mines. The district officials were empowered to make any further cuts necessary to meet reductions by non-union men. The action was taken in spite of the protest of President Ratchford, of the Ohio miners, who say it will force Ohio diggers to work for less pay.

George Wegenast, a tramp burglar who pleaded guilty to robbing Eli Lambert's hotel, in Lower Saucon Township, was sentenced by Judge Scott to eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. Wegenast is known as the "Little Butcher," and was the leader of a gang of tramp burglars, most of whom were captured in Doylestown and are now in jail there.

George Longacre, a young man of 20, and an employee of the Phoenix Iron Works, attempted to shoot himself at his home. The bullet struck a rib and lodged in his lung, making a dangerous wound. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Mary White, aged ten, was beaten by her father till unconscious for returning late from school at Sharon. She may not recover. The father has been arrested.

James Rhinehart, of Winslow Street, East End, Pittsburg, has a garden patch. Nearby, in a lot, boys played baseball all summer. The boys found that when their ball went into Rhinehart's garden it was promptly burned by the irate owner. Several balls met this fate. A hollow rubber ball filled with gunpowder was innocently dropped into the Rhinehart patch. Mr. Rhinehart dropped the ball into his kitchen stove. In an instant he was surrounded by a shower of ashes, stove pipe and chunks of iron. The owner escaped injury.

Charles B. Gebringer, 16 years of age, was drowned in the Lehigh River, above the Hamilton Street bridge, Allentown. Gebringer was out in the river in a boat. A storm was coming up and the boat drifted toward the dam. When he saw that the boat would go over the dam Gebringer jumped. He leaped in the wrong direction, however, and was carried over the dam into the whirlpool. Had he jumped backward he would have landed in shallow water and could easily have waded out.

A landslide took place at the Honeybrook stripping, and hundreds of tons of rock and dirt were hurled into the pit where ten men were at work. Michael Angelo, an Italian, was instantly killed, and two others seriously hurt. The rest escaped with slight bruises.

While calling on young ladies at the country residence of John J. Hargest along the river road near Harrisburg, Edgar Hoffman had a very narrow escape from being shot. While the young ladies were temporarily absent from the parlor, a rough looking man jumped through the window from the porch and started for the middle room. Mr. Hoffman asked the man what he was doing, when the burglar fired two shots at him. Mr. Hargest fired at the retreating burglar, but the latter escaped unhurt.

Warren Sabold, a single man, aged 30 years, hanged himself in a prisoner's cell in the Pottstown lock-up. He had been committed for a hearing on a charge of assaulting a woman while drunk. He was a quiet, industrious man, and it is believed that the sense of disgrace because of this imprisonment impelled him to commit the deed.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Both Were Golf Players, Who Had Taken Refuge Under a Tree.

William Kernan, Jr., of Utica, and Henry C. Bowers, of Cooperstown, New York, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The young men were engaged in playing golf on the Otsego grounds, about half way between Cooperstown and Richfield Springs when the storm came up. The unfortunate men, together with the other members of the Sadaquada Golf Club of Utica, took refuge under trees during the storm. The tree was struck with lightning and the two were killed.

P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, stated that he relies upon the French government to prevent his extradition.

ENOCH PRATT DEAD.

Demise of the Noted Baltimore Banker and Philanthropist at His Country Residence.

Enoch Pratt, the millionaire banker and philanthropist, died at 9 P. M. Thursday. Mr. Pratt took to his bed soon after his 88th birthday, which occurred on September 11 and had been gradually failing ever since. His disease was one which is incident to men of an advanced age.

Enoch Pratt was born in North Middleborough, Mass., September 10, 1808. In 1831 he came to Baltimore and established himself as a commission merchant. A little later he founded the wholesale iron house of Pratt & Keith, which afterward became that of E. Pratt & Brother.

At the time of his death Mr. Pratt was president and director of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, the duties of which position have devolved upon him for the past forty-five years; vice-president and director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for twenty-seven years; also president and director in numerous other institutions, and prominently identified for many years past with railroad building and shipping interests.

During a residence in Baltimore of sixty-five years Mr. Pratt was untiring in the devotion of his talents, energy, and means to any enterprise having as its objective the commercial or industrial advancement of his adopted city.

Mr. Pratt endeared himself to the people of Baltimore by his munificent gift of more than a million of dollars, which he directed should be used in equipping and maintaining a free circulating library, with branches in the four quarters of the city. The "Enoch Pratt Free Circulating Library" was formally opened January 4, 1886, and its career has been one of continued usefulness and popularity. In addition to this splendid gift, Mr. Pratt has given liberally to many benevolent and charitable institutions, and his private charities are believed to have been large.

Though noted for his philanthropy, the venerable financier was wont to give the closest attention to the practice of economy in all matters that came before him, and many stories illustrative of his shrewdness and business acumen are current in down town circles, where for two-thirds of a century Mr. Pratt has been so prominent a figure.

In August, 1837, he married Miss Maria Louisa Hyde, who survives him. He leaves no children. His fortune is estimated at $5,000,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Denver has thirty-two unions.

Racine has a co-operative paper.

Indiana has fourteen woolen mills.

Boston street cleaners have a union.

Saxony has forty commercial schools.

Detroit has over 1,000 union carpenters.

New Zealand K. of L. want a five-day week.

At Wallace, Idaho, wages range from $2.50 to $4 a day.

The Dublin (Ireland) Trades Council represents 15,000 men.

Trunk and bag makers are trying to form a national union.

A State employment bureau is to be established at Baltimore.

A Chicago engineers' union has increased its initiation fee to $5.

Maine textile workers want a law fixing a week's work at fifty-four hours.

All but two mine owners in Northern Colorado have signed the union scale.

Plymouth, England, enjoys two-cent car fares and the employes the eight-hour day.

In Austria cigarmakers are government employes, and receive from $1.80 to $2 a week.

Los Angeles brickmakers have organized and will try to have Chinese workmen discharged.

Employes of many co-operative societies in Scotland work but fifty-two and a half hours a week.

In every school in Paris there is a restaurant where free meals are served to the children who are too poor to pay for them.

St. Paul Barbers' Union has decided to levy a fine of $1 on any member buying barber coats without the label of the Garment Workers' Union.

The New York Architectural Iron Workers' Union fined one member $30 for remaining at work in a shop while the other members employed there went on strike.

The Secretary of the Woodworkers' Union says: "The wages paid thousands of woodcutters are about 50 per cent less than the same class of mechanics receive in some European countries."

A law against "unfair competition in trade" has come into force in Germany. It is aimed against false descriptions and other forms of swindling by advertisements. Not only the advertisers, but the newspaper publishing the advertisement may be prosecuted.

"Not only has the organization maintained its prestige, but wherever machines have been introduced we have more than held our own," says President Prescott, of the Printer's Union. "Speaking roughly, the average hours worked per day by machine operators are seven and one-half, and what was the average wages on hand composition is now the minimum. Less than 10 per cent. of the machines in operation are outside the union pale."

DYNAMITED A SAFE.

Burglars Wrecked a House but Secured Little Booty.

Two burglars entered the store and dwelling of I. W. Brown, at Falls Church, Va., and after taking a number of articles they believed they could make use of and a small amount found in the cash drawer, they bored holes in the safe and exploded dynamite. The explosion was heard far away. It blew out a large portion of the front and one side of the house, wrecking it generally, and driving the safe nearly through the floor into the cellar. Luckily, nobody was hurt, but a man named Westbury, living opposite, was shot at and narrowly missed by one of the men, who are still at large, and who are believed to have been the same that broke open the door of the bank at Manassas. A burglar alarm there defeated their purpose.

MASSACRE IN CUBA.

Murder of Non-Combatants by Spaniards.

INSURGENTS VERY DARING.

They Make Successful Raids Near Havana—Weyler Imprisons Six Leading Citizens and Denounces Them as Traitors.

Advices from Havana by steamship Mascotte give details of a massacre of non-combatants by Spaniards in Matanzas Province. The butchery occurred on Las Canas sugar estate, whose owner has been considered friendly to the insurgents.

A few days ago General Molinas the Spanish commander in Matanzas, was told that an insurgent band was encamped on the estate. Molinas with three regiments immediately marched to Las Canas, but found that the insurgents had departed.

He was greatly enraged, and ordered the buildings on the estate destroyed. The troops carried out Molinas' orders in a fiendish manner. They surrounded the houses occupied by laborers and applied the torch. As the Cubans ran out they were met by Spanish bullets. Eighteen men and four women with children were wounded. The bodies were left unburied.

Molinas was a pleased spectator of the butchery and reported it to Weyler as a "glorious victory" for the Spanish arms. Molinas is reported to have said that the Cuban non-combatants ought to esteem it an honor to die by Spanish bullets.

The insurgents in Havana province are becoming very daring. Last Thursday Baldomero Acosta, at the head of 400 Cubans, attacked the town of San Francisco de Paul, which is in sight of Havana. The town was garrisoned by 300 Spaniards, who fled to the Cathedral when the Cubans entered.

A threat to use dynamite against the cathedral caused the Spaniards to surrender. The Cubans took the arms and ammunition of the Spaniards, fired the town, and left. The smoke and flames were visible in Havana. Similar raids are being made daily all over Havana province, the Spanish troops generally making no resistance.

In the city of Havana Weyler has inaugurated a reign of terror since he learned that the Conservatives were plotting to bring about his recall. In the last few days about six of the leading citizens of Havana have been arrested, taken before Weyler, who denounced them as traitors, and then ordered them confined in Moro Castle.

These arrests have caused a profound sensation, and it is predicted that Weyler's policy will inevitably result in his downfall. It is hinted that Weyler has brooded over his failure to suppress the rebellion until his reason is tottering.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The United States, England and Italy Suggested as a Possible Confederation.

The St. James Gazette published a leading editorial article headed, "A New Triple Alliance."

In the course of the remarks on the subject, the Gazette points out the menacing tone of the continental semi-official press on the subject of Turkey and says:

"We are openly threatened with joint hostile European action if we interfere in Turkey against the will of the powers, but there is one combination which British statesmanship might effect. Two states which have little to gain from Russia could act with us and end the tension.

"The United States and Italy are both understood to be friendly to Russia. Nevertheless, neither is yet too deeply involved to be able to assume an independent attitude under British inspiration. Why should not England, the United States and Italy form a new Dreibund? Alone of the nations of the earth, the people of the United States can understand the impulse which would drive Englishmen to war in order to suppress tyranny or rescue the oppressed. Plenty of Americans would regard with enthusiasm the spectacle of the union jack and the stars and stripes floating side by side in the Bosphorus to back up their joint demand."

Continuing, the Gazette points out that Italy is ready to join England if invited. The article concludes:

"It might be expected that the Russian combination would go to pieces at the mere aspect of this genuine league of peace, and that the new dreibund might lead to a fresh grouping of the powers and the delivery of Europe, both from Turkish misrule and the dangerous thraldom to Russia into which it is sinking."

GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Offered for a Biological Station.

Half a million dollars in property has been offered to the University of Chicago for the purpose of making a splendid inland lake biological station.

This magnificent supplement to the Hull gift of $1,000,000 for biological laboratories is due to Mrs. Edward Roby, E. A. Shedd and C. B. Shedd. It makes it possible for the university to control all it desires of three thousand acres around Wolf Lake and the channel connecting it with Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Roby also offers to the university an excellent water course for a 'varsity crew. Most of the necessary buildings for dormitories for biological students and for boats will also be given by Mrs. Roby and the Shedds if their offer is accepted.

Acceptance of this offer depends upon the results of investigation into the adaptability of the site for experimental research in biology, but it is believed that they are desirable for such an undertaking. To secure such a station Prof. C. O. Whitman head professor of zoology and formerly of the Johns Hopkins University, has labored since he came to the university.

CABLE SPARKS.

Yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Cuba.

The failure of the Labrador fishery is said to be complete.

A Carlist uprising is considered probable in Spain in the near future.

Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the United States Navy, has arrived at Brest.

Fifty Armenian refugees have arrived at Marseilles on their way to the United States.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science began its annual session in Liverpool.

The Anglo-Egyptian troops have reached Barja, on the Nile, near which place the dervishes are encamped.

The State Department of this country will investigate thoroughly the killing of Charles Govin, an American, in Cuba.

Major Darwin, at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, paid a tribute to Nansen, the explorer.

A semi-official note issued by the British foreign office states that the attitude of that government toward Turkey has undergone no change.

At the opening of the Mexican Congress President Diaz commented upon the diplomatic relations of that country with the United States.

Great Britain is said to have notified the Sultan that it will take action to prevent further disturbances in Constantinople if the other powers do not act in the case.

General Ruz and insurgent recruits, who were landed in Cuba from the steamer Lauradia, are reported to have suffered a defeat by Spanish troops, under Colonel Ros.

The Spanish officials have released William A. and Louis M. Glean, of Massachusetts, who were arrested last April on the charge of permitting rebels to sleep in their house in Cuba.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST SPAIN.

The Killing of Charles Govin, While With the Cubans, Is to Be Investigated.

The State Department at Washington has taken steps to have a thorough investigation made of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Charles Govin, a young American accompanying the Cuban revolutionary army in the capacity of correspondent for a Florida newspaper.

Affidavits procured by counsel for the family of Govin show that while he was with a force of rebels under Major Valencia at Corredas, near Havana, last July, a strong force of Spanish troops was encountered, and Govin, who was unarmed, and, it is asserted, was a non-combatant, surrendered to the Spanish colonel.

It is alleged that although he was supplied with an American passport and papers to establish his newspaper connection, he was executed on the day following his capture without an opportunity to claim and exercise his rights under treaty as an American citizen.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59		62
CORN—No. 2 White	26		27
Oats—Southern & Penn	24		25
RYE—No. 2	36		37
HAY——Choice Timothy	13 50		13 50
Good to Prime	11 50		12 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	12 00		12 50
Wheat Blocks	6 00		6 50
Oat Blocks	6 00		6 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	7	@	7¼
City Cows	5		5¾
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	1 25	@	1 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	6	@	6¼
Clear ribsides	5		5¾
Hams	11		12
Mess Pork, per bar			9 00
LARD—Crude			4
Best refined			5
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	18	@	19
Under Fine	17		18
Creamery Rolls	18		19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	9	@	9¼
N. Y. Flats	9¼		9½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	14½	@	15
North Carolina	13		14
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	8½	@	9
Ducks, per lb	9½		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 03		7 00
Fancy	10 03		12 03
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 30	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 00		3 50
Hogs	3 70		3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68¾		69¼
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	25¾		26¼
OATS—No. 3	19½		19¾
BUTTER—State	10		15
EGGS—State	14		16
CHEESE—State	5		8¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	6
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60¼		60¾
CORN—No. 3	25		25¼
OATS—No. 2	25¼		24½
BUTTER—State	16¾		19
EGGS—Penna. ft	15		15½

WOULD DESTROY SILVER.

MR. BRYAN MAKES PLAIN THE OBJECT OF THE GOLDBUGS.

They Would Compel This and Other Countries to Turn From the Use of Silver—A Scheme to Corner the World's Money and Enslave Men.

Thirty thousand people is a conservative estimate of the solid acres of humanity gathered in High School Square, Toledo, last evening to hear Mr. Bryan deliver a campaign address. Forty thousand would probably be nearer the correct figure. The audience was very enthusiastic, and at times its cheers became a deafening uproar. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Lemmon, and spoke, in part, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: As I look over this vast audience, which is measured by the acre rather than by the head, I am led to regret that the silver craze is dying out. (Great applause and laughter.) If this is what the people do when the silver sentiment is on the wane, what are they going to do when the sentiment begins to increase?

"Between a gold standard and bimetallism, whether that bimetallism be independent or international (cries of 'Independent!'), there is an impassable gulf. Those who believe in a gold standard cannot politically affiliate with those who believe in bimetallism, and those who believe in bimetallism cannot for one hour remain in political association with those who would fasten a gold standard upon the human race.

"Upon the action of the United States may depend the action of other Nations upon the money question. If the influences which are at work here for the destroyal of silver as a standard money succeed in this election, and the influence of this Nation is cast deliberately upon the success of gold, you must remember that those same influences will be turned against weaker Nations, and Nation after Nation will be driven from the use of silver as a standard money to the use of gold alone, and every Nation that rejoices in the demand for gold may help to increase the purchasing power of an ounce of gold, and every time the purchasing power of an ounce of gold shall rise the prices of the products of human labor will fall (applause), because a dear dollar is simply another definition of cheap property.

"A dollar cannot buy more unless property sells for less. If you think you have hard times what would it be if these same influences succeeded in driving India to a gold standard, if they should succeed in suspending the free coinage of silver in India? Wait until they make gold the standard in India. Wait until those 250,000,000 of people there reach out for their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will they get it? They will get it from the Nations which now have it, and they will have less. Wait until these influences have driven China to a gold standard and her 350,000,000 of people demand their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will they get it? From the Nations which now have it, and they will have still less than they have now. Wait until they have driven Japan and South America and all the other silver-using Nations to a gold standard and then what? Then you have a little chunk of gold only twenty-two feet each way when melted into cubes, and that little chunk of gold will measure all of the property of the gold. (Applause.) You will then have something like $4,000,000,000 of standard money instead of $8,000,000,000, and those $4,000,000,000 will be in shape where the money can be cornered by the great money owners of the world, and doled out to mankind at such prices as the owners shall determine. (Applause.) That, my friends, is what the gold standard means.

"Suppose the people of this city should derive their water supply from one great spring that furnishes water for all the people, and that one spring was controlled by one person, or a few persons, who acted in concert. What would be the result? No matter how hard times might be for all the rest of the people those who own that spring and furnish that water at what price they would, would always get along tolerably well in this world. (Applause.)

"I believe that illustrates just what will go on if the close crusade in favor of gold continues to its legitimate, its natural, its logical conclusion. It will mean that those who are able to control the supply of the gold of the world will be able to dictate terms to the rest; it will simply mean that while the people are nominally free they will simply be hewers of wood and drawers of water for those who control the money supply of the world." (Applause.)

"Labor Crucified."

The London Times has the following, which laboring men, producers, and business men should read carefully:

"If the single gold standard can be forced upon South America and Asia, as it has been since 1873 forced on North America and Europe, gold must inevitably appreciate to at least four times its present absurd value, or to put it otherwise, commodities must decline to one-fourth of the present price and labor all the world over, be crucified as it was never crucified before—in days of mediæval serfdom or even chattel slavery. Such is the contest. If the money lords can force monometallism upon the whole world, they will succeed in establishing the most gigantic moneyed aristocracy among the rich, and the worst system of peonage serfdom among the masses that has ever cursed the hapless sons of men."

A NATIONAL POLICY.

Why We Need the Free Coinage of Gold and Silver.

In the first place we believe in bimetallism as a National policy. We know that there was no serious disturbance between the mint and market value of silver until by legislation its right to coinage and legal tender was destroyed, and the past experience of our country with the free coinage of gold and silver justifies us in the assertion that with the restoration of that right to silver bullion values will return to their old place. Until silver was demonetized in 1873 there was never any suggestion in the United States as a fifty-cent dollar, and that no silver coin turned out of our mints ever failed to circulate at par with gold, that consequently no creditor ever lost a cent whose debt was paid in silver. The people now realize that gold monometallism was suggested and afterwards established in the interest of lenders and investors in securities to the detriment of borrowers and producers; and they also recognize that the spirit of protection played its part in the selection of gold and the exclusion of silver as the so-called standard of value, and that cheap silver for its silver-using subjects could be secured from its commercial rivals by Great Britain only through its demonetization. If the figures of the Director of the Mint be reliable, the combined annual silver product of all the gold standard countries is less than half that of the United States, while the combined annual gold product of all the silver standard countries is less than half that of Great Britain and her dependencies, a fact which the gold standard members of the British Monetary Commission made good use in their celebrated report.

We repudiate the charge that the "silver barons" of the West (in truth the majority of them in the East) are seeking by unjust legislation to debauch the National currency, or that sordid motives of personal gain prompt all the agitation in silver's behalf. Silver mine owners are interested in the question, just as the gold miners are, and have a right to be. The charge involves an admission of the falsity of the assertion that free coinage can not exalt the bullion value of silver. An enhancement of its value, while personally beneficial to the miner, is comparatively so to every industry in the land, if there be any truth in the economic maxim that an increasing and stable circulation raises prices and stimulates business. As it is, the profit derived from silver mining largely goes to others. For example, the silver mine owners of the world realized less profit on the output of 1892 than did Great Britain upon her purchases of that year from the United States and Mexico at a ratio of 23 to 1, which she either coined or deposited in fine bars at a ratio of 15 to 1 for her India subjects; a profit realized at our expense and by the operation of laws evidently made for her benefit. Did her dependencies produce silver instead of gold, every advocate of "sound money" in either hemisphere would denounce the cheap and nasty yellow metal and all who advocated its use in the monetary use of the world.

It is true that our gold output is increasing. So is the percentage of its consumption in the arts and industries. So are the hoardings of the great military Powers and bankers of Europe. So is the absorption by Great Britain of an undue proportion of the world's stock of gold. So is the insatiate demand of the creditor for gold. So is the absence of it from the treasuries of debtor Nations and the pockets of their people. In 1891-92 the gold coinage of Great Britain at her London and Australian mints was greater than that of the rest of the world. Her PER CAPITA gold coinage was three times as great as that of United States. She is reaching out and seeking by force or fraud to acquire dominion over gold mining countries everywhere, and divert all their product into her capacious maw. We, her only rival, her superior in all that makes a Nation great and independent, shape our course to suit her purposes, and accept her policy to the end that she may utilize our powers and resources to our own undoing. She has but to suggest that our wisdom and statesmanship are inferior to her own, that her monetary system is the perfection of human reason, that her supremacy is caused by the color of her money, that philanthropy has been the lode star of her wondrous career, and that she can be eclipsed only by imitation, and our rulers become the passive creatures of her scheming ambition.

No country producing half as much gold as the United States ever established silver monometallism. No country producing half as much silver ever established gold monometallism. None but a creditor country ever began the scheme of demonetizing either. The success of such a scheme is only possible through the co-operation of its victims. Its overthrow is essential to the lasting independence and prosperity not only of the South and West, but of every section of our Union.

With the history before us of thirty centuries of mining, we know that an injurious and excessive increase of metallic money has never occurred. We may feel assured that it never can occur, because the enlargement of commercial exchanges, which results from an increase of money, speedily restores the equilibrium.—New York Suburban.

Can the United States Do It?

Any Nation which is the equal of England can do for silver what England has done for gold. The United States can do it, and the duty rests with her. The Government should make the citizen's dollar worth commercially what it says it is worth.—Topeka (Kan.) Journal.

LABOR AND COMMODITIES.

Why Wages Must Rise Under Free Coinage of Silver.

Many workingmen fear that under a law for the free coinage of silver the prices of the necessaries of life would rise so much faster than their wages would be increased, that in the end they would be the sufferers. This is not the experience of the past. The prices of the product of labor always have risen with wages, and they always have fallen together. The price of the necessaries of life constitutes the wages of the producer. The price of wheat is just as much the wages of the farmer as the so much a week is the wages of the factory hand, the only difference being that the farmer deals directly with the market, whereas the factory hand deals with it through a middleman, his employer.

It is important to repeat the truth that the law of supply and demand governs the prices of labor, that is, wages. If the producers of the necessaries of life get twice as much money for their product, they will create twice the demand for other products of labor. This country can no more prosper unless these producers, by far the largest factor in this community, have more money to spend than a man can prosper with half his body paralyzed. The increased demand by the producers of the necessaries of life is absolutely necessary to every wage earner. Without this demand his wages cannot rise.

The important and serious point for workingmen to consider is that the prosperity of the farmers and cotton growers of this country is not only a hope for them, but their only hope. Without an increase in that prosperity their wages cannot rise. If that rise comes quickly, so much the better. But, so long as the prices of the necessaries of life are where they are to-day, nothing can rise, generally, the prices of labor, the wages of the workingman. Labor organizations may struggle heroically to keep wages from going down, and may check their tendency to all for a time, but without the increased demand for the products of the toil of their members, all the labor organizations in the world cannot raise wages.

Let the providers of the necessaries of life get more money for their product, and they will spend that money at once. The farmer who gets a few hundred dollars more needs a thousand and one things. He will not wait a minute for what he wants after getting the money with which to buy. Directly he buys, other workingmen feel the demand. First unemployed labor will be employed; then wages will rise. Again let it be said that this is not one process by which workingmen may be benefited; it is the only one possible.

Opponents of free silver admit that the price of the necessaries of life will rise, in the hope of frightening the workingman. In making the admission, which they hardly can help doing, they have refuted their own arguments; they have shown the workingman the only road of progress.

There has been no more hopeful sign and abundant proof of the progress of humanity in the whole, long history of this world than the earnest and intelligent way in which the workingmen of this country, those who work with their heads as well as those who work with their hands, have entered upon the study of the silver question, the most important political question now before all the Nations of the world. The skill and intelligence which commands higher wages in the workshop may also be used at the polls to bring higher wages to every workingman.—Harold Johnston.

Money's Narrow Basis.

The only money in the country is the gold estimated at between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000, but in fact probably much less. All other forms of currency are in fact or in practice, promises to pay money. The silver movement has for its purpose an increase of the amount of actual money, and nothing else.

Putting the highest estimate on the amount of gold in the country, there would then be less than $10 per capita on which to carry on the business. It is customary to use all the currency as a basis in estimating the per capita circulation. Such a course is no more justifiable than it would be to include all bank checks, promissory notes and drafts as a part of the circulation. They, like greenbacks, National bank notes and Treasury certificates, are mere promises to pay money, which is gold, and in which all other mediums of exchange must be finally redeemed.

Silver men think the monetary basis is too narrow for the superstructure.—Topeka Journal.

Japan's Business Boom.

In 1873, in Japan, an ounce of gold bought 15½ ounces of silver. In 1893 half an ounce of gold buys 15½ ounces of silver. Prices in gold standard countries are calculated in gold value. The Japanese manufacturer can, therefore, make goods in that country, send them to the United States, sell them for half the gold price of 1873, get with that gold as much silver as he did in 1873, take that silver to Japan and with it purchase as much of everything as he ever did and pay as much debts and taxes as he ever did.

As gold rises still higher in value, compared with silver, the Japanese can afford to make still lower and lower gold prices for his goods, and as the same goods must sell for the same price in the same market the American manufacturer must come down in his price, although his debts and taxes do not come down. This is the secret of the recent importations of Japanese goods at prices that have alarmed our manufacturers.—Cumberland (Md.) Times.

SILVER NUGGETS.

There is no yellow streak in Mr. Bryan's white metal speeches.

America is about old enough and big enough and strong enough to stand alone.

A good many gold newspapers seem to think they can fool their readers with 53-cents facts.

The term "sound money" is the most dangerous and wicked deception that the prolific brain of speculators ever promulgated.

The indictment brought against Mr. Bryan is that he does not consider a millionaire any better than any other American citizen.

If, as the goldbugs say, the fight for sound money is in the interest of the wage workers when were their employers seized with this sudden desire to sacrifice another slice of their profits to their employes?

Bryan is in favor of coining silver without the consent of England. McKinley will coin silver if England will allow it. Which is the American patriot? Work for America and let England attend to her own business.

Abundant currency made up of gold, silver and good paper, means activity in every department of trade and manufactures, employment for all, living wages for the artisan, and good prices for the farmer.

Let all friends of bimetallism call a halt to internecine strife and stand shoulder to shoulder against the common foe that threatens destruction to American liberty, American prosperity, American institutions.

Senator John Sherman says that the free coinage of silver would raise prices of farm products, but what good would the money do when it would require so much more of it to purchase anything? Why it would do much good every way, if there was more to pay to buy something there would be more to pay it with and as so many are in debt it would be their very salvation.

If free coinage would enable the savings bank to pay off their $1,350,000,000 of deposits in 53-cent dollars and thereby make a profit of $634,500,000, why is it that the heads of those banks, who are in the business to make money, are so bitterly opposed to free coinage? Don't they want to make all that profit?

W. J. Bryan stands for this principle: America first, the world afterwards. Wm. McKinley stands for a principle that is just the opposite. It is this: England's grip on this country, even though obtained by unfair and secret means, must be perpetuated if it takes the last shingle off the roof of your house.

Every attempt to restore silver, every appeal pointing out the awful effects which have followed its demonetization, has been met and fought back. The old cry has been time and time again raised: "If you try it, all the gold will drift away; if you try it, there will be a panic," which is precisely as though some people had a man in an air chamber, and had exhausted nearly all the air and stood with one hand hold of the pump handle, saying to him: "If you dare to kick, we will give you two or three strokes and take away what air you have."

Widespread Disaster.

The demonetization of silver has resulted in widespread disaster to the citizens of the United States. Thirty years ago this was a prosperous country; everybody was employed; money was plentiful and easy to get; there were no tramps and few millionaires. To-day the masses are poverty-stricken; thousands of tramps roam the country; work is scarce and small wages are paid; thirty thousand millionaires own nearly everything. The condition of the people is fearful. Few newspapers ever mention the true state of affairs.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

McKinley's False Statements.

"Work and wages have been cut in two," said Mr. McKinley to the West Virginia editors. Isn't it dangerous to make wild and self-evidently false statements such as this? Do they not tend to cause people to suspect that the man who utters them is either a foolish fellow who never knows what he is talking about, or else a person who is reckless with the truth? The truth never needs the crutches of exaggeration, and their use is a confession that the truth is not there.—New York World.

"Harrison Speaks for McKinley."

Why don't you speak for yourself, William?

WILSON LAW A SUCCESS.

AMPLE FOR REVENUE AND PROTECTION TO LABOR.

McKinley's Letter Reviewed by John De Witt Warner, a Member of the Committee of Congress That Framed the Wilson Bill.

Mr. McKinley begins the unfortunate high-protection portion of his letter of acceptance by claiming that in December, 1892, under the tariff act bearing his name, the country was in a condition of extraordinary prosperity. He cites from President Harrison's message the statement that between October, 1890, and October 22, 1892, 345 additional industrial plants had been established and 108 extensions had of existing plants, and that during the first six months of the calendar year 1892, 135 new factories had been built. The facts were that the two preceding years had been those of steadily increasing industrial depression. Omitting all instances of labor troubles the cause of which was either doubtful or clearly otherwise to be classified, there has been collated and published as a challenge to protectionists, with date and place and circumstances in each case, nearly twelve hundred instances of wage reductions during those very two years, with strikes against them or lockouts by employers in order to force acceptance. The number of new plants and factories and extensions of such quoted by him from President Harrison is so petty, when the size of this country and the myriads of its industries are taken into account, as to be but a trifling offset to the terrible record of of disaster then daily being added to, and in reality a humiliating confession of the failure of McKinley legislation which has promised better things.

As proof of Democratic depravity Mr. McKinley then quotes from President Cleveland's message of August 8, 1893. It correctly characterized the condition of our country eight months later, when its condition, still under Republican legislation, had reached such a crisis that Congress was called together in midsummer to save our finances from ruin by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, for which Mr. McKinley had voted and which the party which now poses as a knight errant of sound finance had vociferously pointed to with pride in its platform of a short year previous. The abyss from which the action of the Democratic Administration then rescued the country was but the end of the descent upon which it had been started by the twin "protection" sisters.

Mr. McKinley says that from 1880 to 1892 we had "a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the Government and an accumulating surplus." Of these years he was responsible only for two—1890 to 1892—during which his law was in operation. So far from a surplus accumulating under his bill the annual surplus had fallen from $106,000,000 (in the year before the passage of the McKinley bill) to $37,000,000 in the first year of its operation, to $10,000,000 in the second year, and to $2,300,000 in the third year, and had turned to a deficit of $69,000,000 in 1894, the last year before its repeal.

Such is the demoralization of our finances, resulting from Republican legislation, with which our commerce and manufactures have struggled for years; and Mr. McKinley's figures by which, charging to the Wilson bill the ruin caused by the Sherman act, he strives to make the McKinley bill tolerable by comparison, are not merely unfair, but, when rightly read, the best proof that he is wrong. That, under all the circumstances, our exports of manufactured goods are so nearly the maximum figure for our most prosperous years; that the balance in our favor of our foreign trade is so large and so rapidly growing, shows how much the Wilson bill has done to offset the disaster bred by the Sherman act.

Mr. McKinley charges the Wilson tariff with failure to raise revenue sufficient to satisfy the needs of Government. What does he mean? Does he not believe that, even from a protectionist standpoint, all interests of business demand that in adjusting a tariff it should be so fixed as to remain without substantial change for a considerable period, say eight or ten years? If this be true, must he not also admit that its rates should be so adjusted, not in view of the maximum revenue probable under exceptional prosperity or to the possible minimum under an extraordinary depression, but to the probable average of conditions during the entire term contemplated? To adopt the latter measure, Mr. McKinley must admit, would be wantonly to overtax our people and derange their finances by locking up in the Treasury an increasing proportion of our inelastic circulation.

The monthly receipts and expenditures of our Government each vary so much, both in fact and in relation to each other, that any argument drawn from comparing single months would be misleading. But if we take the first complete year under the operation of the Wilson bill (the one ending June 30, 1896, and one of extraordinary depression) we find the deficit for the whole year to be some $26,000,000 only. Even during that year not merely had our pension expenditures shown the beginning of a decrease which must rapidly accelerate, but our postal receipts had shown such a tendency to increase as, through these two sources alone and without any improvement in business, to turn the deficit into a surplus before the act shall have lasted half of its natural life.

It is not, however, claimed but that any conceivable revenue could be turned into a deficit by Republican expenditure. That, however, constitutes no excuse for attempting to meet limitless waste by pitiless taxation.

And if for any reason it becomes desirable to provide for more revenue it can be and it should be raised by taxes on wealth, or by tariff or excise upon articles comparatively those of luxury, rather than by increased taxation upon wool and sugar. For these are the two articles which—the one in clothing and the other in food—have become at once the leading ones of all those consumed by our people, and those as to which the poor and the rich are most nearly on a par as to per capita consumption; and upon which, therefore, any tax is ideally vicious as an adjustment of burdens in proportion to want rather than wealth.

Even were Mr. McKinley correct in his charge that the Wilson act is inadequate for revenue purposes, his proposal now to increase taxation would be none the less absurd when we consider the actual condition of the Treasury. At the beginning of this fiscal year it contained of free cash some $270,000,000, that is to say, $170,000,000 in addition to the $100,000,000 gold reserve. It is true that of the receipts of bond sales a portion had been used to meet Treasury deficits—by far the greater portion of these having grown under McKinley's own bill. But as a net result there remained at the beginning of this fiscal year, a couple of months ago, sufficient free cash in the Treasury, after making provision of $100,000,000 for the gold reserve, to have met, without additional taxation, all deficits for six years to come, even though pension expenditures should during that time remain—as they cannot—at their late high figures, and though postal receipts should stop increasing—as they will not—and though business should remain until 1902 as depressed as it has been ever since, the Treasury was put at hazard. Under such conditions, with a surplus in the Treasury above the gold reserve, of more than 10 per cent. of the entire circulation in the country outside of the Treasury, Mr. McKinley proposes, without any necessity for revenue, and solely as a sacrifice to the protection fetish, further to tax our people and further to contract the currency.

Mr. McKinley charges that American labor is not sufficiently protected under the Wilson bill.

What would he have?

The average duty levied by the Wilson bill upon all imports, including free as well dutiable ones, is above 20 per cent., which is about the total labor cost in American products. In the more highly developed manufactures it is of course higher. Of these those of iron and steel and textiles constitute the greater part of our imports, and steel rails and cotton and woolen cloths are probably the most representative items. Taking the reports for 1890 and 1891 of the United States Commissioner of Labor, we find that the total labor cost per ton of steel rails "from materials in earth to the finished product" was then in the United States $11.59, in Great Britain $7.81 and on the Continent somewhat higher than in Great Britain. To meet this $3.78 difference per ton in labor cost, the Wilson bill gives $7.84 per ton protection, which, with the transport cost of such bulky articles, insures the American producer protection of at least his total labor cost. In cotton and woolen cloths the same reports show the labor cost then to have been on the average well under 25 per cent., while the Wilson bill protects them by duties averaging 40 per cent., or, with every allowance (and adding nothing for transportation), giving protection of more than the total labor cost. If, in fact, labor, with such a tariff, is not sufficiently subsidized, even from the protectionist standpoint, would it not be well before proposing further taxation to find out what proportion of the tariff taxes labor actually gets, and into whose pockets goes the bulk of the "protection" claimed to be imposed for labor's sole benefit?

JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

Farmers and the Nail Trust.

Each keg of nails used by the farmers this year will cost more than twice as much as last year. The highly protected nail trust will make fortunes for the few firms which control the nail industry. How will that help the farmers?

A PERILOUS FEAT.

Three Wheelmen Perform Foolhardy Antics on the Starucca Viaduct.

Three New York wheelmen, en route to Chicago, a few days since rode at a rapid pace across the coping of the great Starucca viaduct at Lanesboro, Pa. When in the center of the structure they waved their hats at a picnic party below, which watched their foolhardy antics with breathless interest. The breaking of a portion of a wheel or the swerving of a few inches and

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

the rider would have been hurled down into the fields below, a distance of over 100 feet. They were the first venturesome riders to perform the hare-brained exploit.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 24.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Taken as a whole, is easily the best as well as the largest store in Bellefonte and is particularly strong in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS representing the Botany Mills, we are at all times ready to show you goods fresh from the looms, that for quality, price style, speak for themselves. We also carry a complete line of "Gold Medal" specialties in Black only. They rank among the best of the world's products in Black Dress Fabrics.

Our Dress Lining and Trimming Department.

Is up to date, and great care is taken to sell only such material as will give proper style and results, as required in modern dressmaking.

Notions and Novelties.

Immense Variety, Latest Ideas, Standard Goods, Lowest Prices.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

OUR UNDERWEAR

For Fall is now on our shelves, ready to hand over to you.

WE HAVE A NICE ...ASSORTMENT

For Ladies, Children, and Men.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests from 20c up, long sleeves. Children's, all prices, from 10c up. Men's and Boys' from 10c up.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR EVEN CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR.

See our line. We can suit you.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Pic Nic Pick Ups.

Remarkably good order prevailed during the entire week.

Chairman Newt Spangler, at Democratic head quarters, distributed a good supply of free silver literature to numerous callers.

Bryan buttons were counted two to one of McKinley buttons by an observer and that's about the run of the thing everywhere.

In the debate on the money question in the Auditorium the goldites were badly worsted and were very gloomy over their defeat.

A lot of fellows were relieved in sums of from $1 to $50 in betting at the gaming tables.

This year's pic nic was telegraphed as having been held at Centre Hall instead of at Bellefonte as in former years.

West Smith had a lot of Jersey cows in a pen all of which were sold at fair prices.

Shook Bro's had a fine collection of hens which drew many visitors to see the beauties.

There never was less disorder than at this year's pic-nic.

Quite a number of Snyder county's prominent families were represented at our picnic last week, among which we note Walters, Steninger, Stetler, Bowersox, and others whose names we failed to learn.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sep. 17	77	56	clear
" 18	77	58	clear
" 19	76	54	cloud
" 20	62	44	clear
" 21	69	39	clear
" 22	67	45	cloud
" 23	54	36	clear

Afternoon of 17th violent thunder gusts visited other parts of this valley and county, missing us.

On 19th early morning, had .59 in. rain, during forenoon, .34 in., and afternoon .14 in., total 1.07 inches on 19. On 22nd, afternoon, .21 inches rain, with considerable storm and hail.

Dr. Earnest Married.

Mrs. M. L. Cronmiller, of Mifflinburg, last week was married to Rev. Dr. J. A. Earnest, of the same place. Mrs. Cronmiller is a daughter of the late Rev. Shindel.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

ANOTHER PATRIARCH GONE.

William Bible, the Last of our Aged Ones Called Hence.

William Bible died at his home near this place, on last Sabbath night, at 11 o'clock. He was conscious to the last; his sickness, was old age, and he was laid up about a week before his end, altho his condition was frail for at least a year. He passed away quietly. He had reached the age of 84 years on the 13 of March, last. He was born in Lebanon county, and came with his parents to this vicinity when a lad and resided here up to his death. He was an industrious farmer all his lifetime. His wife died some 8 or 9 years ago. They had four children, namly, Mrs. Hiram Durst; William, killed at the battle of Chancellorsville; and Lizzie and Annie still remaining at the parental homestead. He was a member of the Lutheran church and lived a blameless life. He made no enemies always paying strict attention to his own affairs and confining himself to the welfare of his family, and was honest and upright in all his dealings. Mr. John Bible, of near Potter's Mills, is a brother of the deceased.

Funeral this, Thursday, morning at 10 o'clock.

Good Health.

In no year, for a long time, has there been less sickness in this valley than during this summer, and we do not believe any other section of the state of equal population can match our record for general healthfulness. We have this fact from physicians from different parts of this side of the county, and are of the opinion that the western side of the county has had the same good fortune, or misfortune for the doctors. As for our own town we do not believe there is a healthier one in the world. Epidemics have never yet set in here and our health record would show a less percentage of sickness than any other village of its size.

Union County Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Brook Park, September 29, 30 and October 1 and 2, good for return passage until October 3, 1896, inclusive, at reduced rates, account of Union County Fair to be held at Brook Park, near Lewisburg, September 29, 30, October 1 and 2, 1896. Special trains will be run between Coburn and Brook Park and between Lewisburg and Brook Park. Ticket Agents will furnish information as to rates, trains, &c.

Accepts a Call at State College.

Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., whose fame as a preacher and lecturer is known throughout the entire eastern section of the country, and who at the time of the "Briggs" sensation resigned the pastorate of the Oxford Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, will resume the work of preaching and for the present will be located at State College.

Dr. Colfelt since his retirement from the pulpit has lived at his residence, about a mile from Bedford.

Married—Stover-Stover.

Tuesday evening of last week, Miss Vietti Stover, daughter of Mr. Frank B. Stover, of Bellefonte, was married to Henry C. Stover, of Hagerstown, Md. About 70 guests being present. Miss Ohmacht presided at the piano, rendering the wedding march. After their wedding trip they will settle down to married life at Hagerstown. The Reporter extends congratulations to the happy pair.

Fell Forty Feet.

While engaged in tearing down an old trestle at Morris limekilns, west of Bellefonte, on Monday, Oliver Whitmer fell headforemost, a distance of 40 feet, to the ground. When picked up he was unconscious and it was found that besides having his leg badly broken, he sustained serious internal injuries. It is thought he will recover.

Back from Kansas.

Peter F. Keller, who moved from this place to Kansas, 19 years ago, returned last week with his family. He thinks Centre Hall a good place to live at and that Kansas has too many drawbacks.

Bought a Farm.

W. H. Smith, of Williamsport, formerly of Centre Hall, purchased the Pierce Vonada farm, about two miles west of Madisonburg; it contains 96 acres, and price paid was $1900.

Special Train.

On account of the Fair at Brook Park, Lewisburg, next week, a special train will be run from Lewisburg to Rising Springs on Thursday evening, leaving Lewisburg in the evening.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Sept. 27, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at the Union church, at 2 p. m.; at George's Valley church at 7 p. m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

THE PICNIC OVER.

Threatening Weather Interferes With the Event the Last of the Week.

The Granger picnic is now a thing of the past. It practically ended on Friday evening, but there was much going on Saturday and later. A good sized crowd was in attendance on Thursday, estimated at least ten thousand people. The regular trains and specials came in loaded with from seven to ten cars each. The weather in the morning was fine, but in the afternoon a heavy rain storm passed over the valley, but the Park only got in on the edge. The sun soon came out and every one's hopes revived. The Park was swept by a high wind. A sudden gust caught up the canvas and frame work under which the Hanover Machine Co. had their exhibit and blew it over. There were several people under it when it went over, and there were narrow escapes from the flying timbers. A heavy water wheel was blown over on a man, and he only escaped being crushed by the wheel falling on a plow. The fellow crawled out badly frightened.

Friday was a fair day and several thousand people visited the ground. The weather was just right. The sessions in the auditorium were all well attended and the addresses were delivered by officials of the grange and others prominent in public life. In the afternoon there was a start towards a breaking up. Campers were moving out and the stands and fakirs making preparations to flit. Those who didn't move Friday were sorry, for on Saturday it rained very hard at intervals and flitting was anything but a pleasure.

A high wind came up Saturday night and a great many of the tents were blown down. The rain had softened the ground and the high wind easily lifted them up. No damage of any account was done. A great many of the tents were taken down this week and the work of cleaning up was begun. The ground is covered with paper scraps and rubbish and there is considerable work to be done.

Centre County Repubs on to Canton.

A large delegation of Centre county worshippers of the goldbug are on to Canton, the Republican Mecca, this week, to shout McKinley and gold, not one having seen a gold dollar since the coinage of silver was forbidden.

Not a mother's son of these Centre county yellows will have the courage to tell the Canton flopper and straddler to explain why he voted and spoke in favor of silver coinage all his lifetime until the goldbugs nominated him for President a few weeks ago.

But, we wish the Centre county boys a jolly good time; they have the yellows now, and on their next trip in November, up Salt river, they will have the blues awfully bad.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Charles F. Stover, Pine Grove Mills, and Eva J. Fye, Centre Hall,

G. W. Frankenberger and Ella Sholl, Millheim.

C. M. Smith, McConnelsburg and Tillie K. Wilson, Bellefonte.

Gilbert Rice, College and Mary E. Potter, Potter twp.

Wm. E. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal., and Mary E. Noonan, Bellefonte.

Wm. E. Cole and Sarah E. Kern, Oak Hall.

Theodore N. Brown, Millheim, and Jennie G. Styers, Haines twp.

Edward T. Robinson and Clara Way Port Matilda.

A Bride of 12 Years.

Centre county can't match Clearfield for early marriage, as displayed by tender hearts at Poverty Flat, that county. Ada Travis, aged 12 years, and Burl Ferrier, aged 17 years, have become engaged to be married and the wedding day has been fixed. William Travis, the father of the girl, appeared before a justice of the peace to get out papers for a marriage license. The justice endeavored to persuade him not to consent to his child's marriage, but the father could not be dissuaded. He accompanied the child lovers to the home of the boy's parents at Dubois, to obtain their consent to the union.

Big Display of Fall Goods.

Mr. Katz, of the Globe, Bellefonte, has just returned from New York, where he purchased an immensely large stock of Fall and Winter goods. The goods are now ready on the counters for the inspection of their patrons. The firm has built up a very large trade since they have been at the County seat, and have enjoyed the confidence of all. The senior member made a very large purchase of goods for his firm and was successful in securing them at very low figures, and they will be offered accordingly.

Great Fall Opening.

The Fall opening for Millinery and Ladies' wraps at The Globe, Bellefonte, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, Sept. 29 and 30. The styles are beautiful and cannot be duplicated this season. Messrs Katz & Co. will show designs exclusively their own, and the display will be without a precedent in these parts.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

TWO IN THE RACE.

Centre Hall Furnishes Big Sticks of Congressional Timber.

If you are ambitious to be a congressman, come to Centre Hall and grow up, and you may get there as you may read below that that kind of timber is in demand when it has our label; just see:

Col. J. L. Spangler, raised in Centre Hall, is now the Democratic nominee for congress in this district and will be elected as sure as oysters live in a shell.

Then there is Cleven Dinges—our own Cleve—born and raised here, now of Williamsport, only the other day received the Prohibition nomination for congress by the conference of the 16th district, which met at Williamsport and the nomination was made by acclamation at that.

Then we have another in Will Hoffer, born and grew up here and went to Kansas and became an editor, and the other day made a hair breadth escape of being nominated for congress, in his district.

With Jack and Cleve and Will in congress woldn't Centre Hall be on top in Washington?

Local Melange.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, cold.

The boys have started in to thresh chestnut trees.

The picnic season is about winding up and the apple-butter boiling season is setting in. The time is also at hand when the little and big boy forget all about Sunday school and go chestnut hunting.

Many potatoes are being shipped from this point by Wolf & Crawford; merchants take them in trade at 12 to 15 cents per bushel. Apples and cider are plenty and cheap with an overstocked market.

The fakirs carried away goodly sums of money won from fellows who needed it sorely for decent clothing. Persons needing their money most—often hard earned and often borrowed—are the ones oftenest to be relieved of it in a fool way.

New supplies of water are still being added to our reservoirs. Besides the extra use of water required in town on account of picnic last week, there were 4 to 5000 people and hundreds of horses supplied with water each day in Grange park.

When that farmer and champion of the farmers' interests, Mortimer Whithead, arose on last Thursday evening to speak in favor of silver the pimps of the gold bugs began to hiss him, which goes to show the yellow chaps are not in sympathy with the farmer. This should be a fingerboard to every farmer which way to vote.

Almost the entire membership of the German Reformed congregation of this place put in weeks and months in digging, quarrying and hauling stones and other manual labor, which, if paid for would have made an item of not less than $1500, that has been a saving. Certainly shows a commendable zeal and devotion, on the part of all.

Good News Indeed.

A good many of our influential citizens have been trying some time to get the well-known Specialist on all Chronic and Private Diseases, Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, Ohio, to return to Centre Hall, and make regular visits, as heretofore. The Institution to which he belongs, has at last, on account of a deluge of petitions and letters, consented to give us his valuable services again, beginning Monday, Oct. 5th, and every four weeks thereafter on the same day. Those suffering with Chronic Disease, of any kind whatever, had better call on him on the above date, at Ruhl's hotel. Consultation and examination free.

Schools Open.

The public schools opened on Monday with a good attendance, and more to be enrolled. Ed. J. Wolf has charge of the grammar, Frank Foreman the intermediate and Miss Kate Shreffler the primary. The attendance on Monday was about 125. This will be increased later on. The compulsory school law will drive in several who have not been there before.

Sort of Dull.

The present week is sort of dull and quiet, and every day seems more or less like Sunday. We were on top of the heap last week and there was not a more active town in this part of the state. The picnic is over and every one has left town who came here to take it in.

Quarterly Meeting.

The third Quarterly Meeting of the United Evangelical church for Centre Hall charge, will be held on Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m., at Tusseyville. Rev. A. Stapleton, P. E., will preach at the above place on Saturday evening and Sunday at 10 a. m.; at Egg Hill at 2.30 p. m., and at Centre Hall at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at all these Sunday services.

C. H. GOODLING, pastor.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

THE SUMMER SLUMP....

In prices is felt here just as much as any where, and as a result Shoes are being sold at about a third less than they are worth—that is less any profit and part of the cost to us last spring.

Of course, we lose something every time we make a sale, but we'd rather lose a little now than much later on.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

We have 3 styles Men's Collars, 2200 Linen, 4-ply, regularly sold in Bellefonte at from 15 to 25c. Our price, 10c. Nothing to compare with it ever shown in the town. —GARMANS.

A box of fine Butter Milk Soap for 10c, or a double cake of fine Castile for 5c. —GARMANS.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder at 20c. Cuticura Soap, 20c a cake, 3 cakes for 50c. Surely such prices will lead you away from fake sales. —GARMANS.

2c for a regular 5c Egg Beater, or 6 for 10c, regularly sold at 5c everywhere. —GARMANS,

110 sheets of finest Paper and Envelopes for 25c. This is of the best goods and always makes a pleased customer. Comes in plain and ruled. —GARMANS.

The world renowned "Sweeperette" Carpet Sweeper, always sold at $3, at the great bargain price, $2. —GARMANS.

Jelly Glasses with tin tops, 25c a doz. $1.50 Hammock for 99c. A first class Baby Swing for 25c.

GARMAN'S STORE.

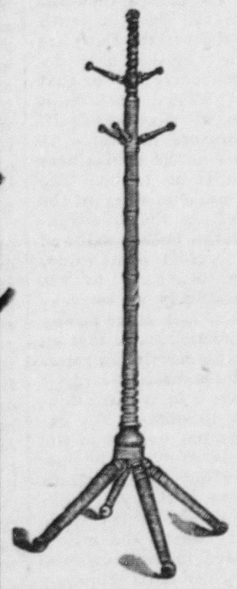
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

Closing-Out Sale

—OF—

BABY CARRIAGES AND REFRIGERATORS

At W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store.



100 COSTUMERS

Bought at a sacrifice sale,

WILL BE SOLD AT 49c.

Regular price, $1.25.

o——o

Come early, as they will not last at above price.

o——o

Prices of Chamber and Parlor Suits cut into to make room for Fall stock.

W. R. Brachbill,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Leaders of the Trade.

We lead in amount of goods bought.
We lead in amount of goods sold.
We lead in bringing to Bellefonte all the new novelties as soon as they are shown in Eastern cities.

ADVANCE DISPLAY OF FALL DRY GOODS.

Showing First in the Field,
First in Splendor of Variety, and
First in that Great Essential, Price Lightness.

That we intend to keep our Dress Goods stock in the lead this season is our firm intention, and an inspection of our large and new varieties will leave no doubt in the mind of the most incredulous that we will be able to maintain this lead. We have every novelty that is shown in the larger cities, and our prices are positively the lowest.

Particular attention has been paid to our Black Dress Goods Department, and our variety in this line is positively beyond question.

FALL OPENING FOR MILLINERY, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' WRAPS

—ON—

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th and 30th.

We will have on display our usual large assortment of Pattern Hats and Bonnets. The styles this season are exceedingly handsome, and we will show many designs which are exclusively our own, and which will not be duplicated this season.

We will also show an exceedingly beautiful line of Ladies' and Misses' Wraps.

We have also laid in a large line of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

We have devoted our entire second story to this Department, and the low prices at which we shall sell will be a revelation and at the same time, a pleasant surprise to clothing buyers.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and Terrors to All Competitors."